

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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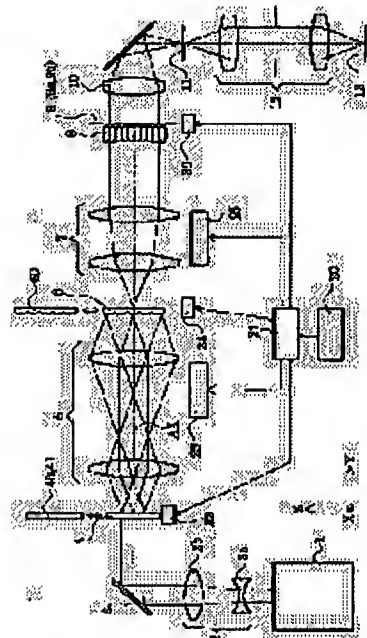
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(54) ILLUMINATION OPTICAL DEVICE AND EXPOSURE SYSTEM WITH THE SAME

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an illumination optical device in which compacting and the ensuring of excellent optical performance can be made to coexist.

SOLUTION: The illumination optical device has a first optical integrators (6, 60) forming the first majority light sources based on luminous flux from a light source means (1), and the second optical integrator (8) forming a second majority light sources on the basis of luminous flux from a first majority light sources, and a surface to be irradiated (11) is lit by luminous flux from a second majority light sources. The illumination optical device has luminous-flux transducers (4, 40 and 41) converting luminous flux from the light source means into luminous flux having a fixed shape, and the first optical system (5) condensing luminous flux from the transducers and projecting the luminous flux to the first optical integrator from the oblique direction approximately symmetrically to an optical axis (AX). The number of openings of outgoing luminous flux from the transducers is set at a value larger than that of luminous flux from the first majority light sources.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] the [for forming the 1st a large number light source which consists of much light sources based on the flux of light from a light source means] — with 1 optical integrator in the illumination-light study equipment which is equipped with 2 optical integrator and illuminates an irradiated plane by the flux of light from said 2nd a large number light source the [for forming the 2nd a large number light source which consists of much light sources more based on the flux of light from said 1st a large number light source] — The flux of light sensing element for changing the flux of light from said light source means into the flux of light of a predetermined configuration, it has the 1st optical system for carrying out incidence to 1 optical integrator. the flux of light from said flux of light sensing element — condensing — a criteria optical axis — receiving — almost — the symmetry — the [from slant / said] — the numerical aperture of the injection flux of light from said flux of light sensing element — the [said] — the illumination-light study equipment characterized by being set up more greatly than the numerical aperture of the flux of light from said 1st a large number light source formed by 1 optical integrator.

[Claim 2] Said flux of light sensing element has two or more diffracted-light study components constituted free [insertion and detachment] to the illumination-light way. Said two or more diffracted-light study components The 1st diffracted-light study component for changing the parallel flux of light from said light source means into the flux of light of a circle configuration, illumination-light study equipment according to claim 1 characterized by having the 2nd diffracted-light study component for changing the parallel flux of light from said light source means into the zona-orbicularis-like flux of light, and the 3rd diffracted-light study component for changing into two or more flux of lights which carried out eccentricity of the parallel flux of light from said light source means to said criteria optical axis.

[Claim 3] Said 1st optical system is illumination-light study equipment according to claim 1 or 2 with which a scale factor is characterized by having the adjustable 1st variable power optical system in order to change the zona-orbicularis ratio of the light source of the shape of two or more poles which consists of two or more light sources which carried out eccentricity to the zona-orbicularis ratio or said criteria optical axis of the light source of the shape of zona orbicularis formed as said 2nd a large number light source.

[Claim 4] the [said] — the [1 optical integrator and / said] — in the optical path between 2 optical integrators The 2nd optical system for leading to 2 optical integrator is arranged. the [said] — the flux of light from the 1st a large number light source formed by 1 optical integrator — the [said] — said 2nd optical system illumination-light study equipment given in claim 1 to which a scale factor is characterized by having the adjustable 2nd variable power optical system in order to change the magnitude of said 2nd a large number light source thru/or any 1 term of 3.

[Claim 5] 1 optical integrator has two or more micro fly eyes constituted free [insertion and detachment] to the illumination-light way. the [said] — said two or more micro fly eyes The 1st micro fly eye which consists of a microlens of a large number which have the 1st focal distance, illumination-light study equipment given in claim 1 characterized by having the 2nd micro fly eye which consists of a microlens of a large number which have the 2nd substantially different focal distance from said 1st focal distance thru/or any 1 term of 4.

[Claim 6] The focal distance of each microlens which constitutes said 1st micro fly eye is illumination-light study equipment according to claim 5 characterized by being set as the value of the request for forming the light source of the shape of zona orbicularis which has the zona-orbicularis ratio of the range from 2/3 to 3/4 as said 2nd a large number light source, or the two or more pole-like light source.

[Claim 7] The aligner characterized by having illumination-light study equipment given in claim 1 thru/or any 1 term of 6, and the projection optics for carrying out projection exposure of the pattern of the mask arranged at said irradiated plane at a photosensitive substrate.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the suitable illumination-light study equipment for the aligner for manufacturing micro devices, such as a semiconductor device, an image sensor, a liquid crystal display component, and the thin film magnetic head, at a lithography process especially about the aligner equipped with illumination-light study equipment and this illumination-light study equipment.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] the flux of light injected from the light source in this kind of typical aligner — the — the 1st a large number light source is formed through the micro fly eye as a 1 optical integrator. subsequently, the flux of light from the 1st a large number light source — the — the 2nd a large number light source, i.e., the secondary light source, is formed through the fly eye lens as a 2 optical integrator. After the flux of light from the secondary light source is restricted through the aperture diaphragm arranged near the backside [a fly eye lens] focal plane, incidence of it is carried out to a condenser lens.

[0003] The flux of light condensed by the condenser lens illuminates in superposition the mask with which the predetermined pattern was formed. Image formation of the light which penetrated the pattern of a mask is carried out on a wafer through projection optics. In this way, on a wafer, projection exposure (imprint) of the mask pattern is carried out. In addition, it is indispensable to integrate highly the pattern formed in the mask and to imprint this detailed pattern correctly on a wafer to acquire uniform illumination distribution on a wafer.

[0004] In recent years, the technique of changing the magnitude of the secondary light source formed of a fly eye lens, and changing the coherency sigma of lighting (sigma value = the pupil diameter of the diameter of an aperture diaphragm / projection optics or incidence side numerical aperture of the injection side numerical aperture / projection optics of a sigma value = illumination-light study system) attracts attention by changing the magnitude of opening (light transmission section) of the aperture diaphragm arranged at the injection side of a fly eye lens. Moreover, by setting up the configuration of opening of the aperture diaphragm arranged at the injection side of a fly eye lens the shape of zona orbicularis, and in the shape of 4 holes (the shape of namely, 4 poles), the configuration of the secondary light source formed of a fly eye lens is restricted the shape of zona orbicularis, and in the shape of 4 poles, and the technique of raising the depth of focus and resolution of projection optics attracts attention.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In this case, if it is going to realize the illumination-light study equipment which restricts the configuration of the secondary light source the shape of zona orbicularis, and in the shape of 4 poles, and performs deformation lighting (zona-orbicularis lighting, 4 pole lighting, etc.) and the usual circular lighting, avoiding the quantity of light loss in an aperture diaphragm good, it complicates and is not only easy to enlarge a configuration, but it will be considered that manufacture becomes impossible actually depending on the case.

[0006] Deformation lighting, such as zona-orbicularis lighting and 4 pole lighting, and the usual circular lighting are possible, being made in view of the above-mentioned technical problem, and suppressing quantity of light loss good, and this invention aims at offering the aligner equipped with the illumination-light study equipment and this illumination-light study equipment which can reconcile miniaturization and reservation of good optical-character ability.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] the [for forming the 1st a large number light source which consists of much light sources based on the flux of light from a light source means in this invention, in order to solve said technical problem] — with 1 optical integrator In the illumination-light study equipment which is equipped with 2 optical integrator and illuminates an irradiated plane by the flux of light from said 2nd a large number light source the [for forming the 2nd a large number light source which consists of much light sources more based on the flux of light from said 1st a large number light source] — The flux of light sensing element for changing the flux of light from said light source means into the flux of light of a predetermined configuration, It has the 1st optical system for carrying out incidence to 1 optical integrator. the flux of light from said flux of light sensing element — condensing — a criteria optical axis — receiving — almost — the symmetry — the [from slant / said] — the numerical aperture of the injection flux of light from said flux of light sensing element — the [said] — the illumination-light study equipment characterized by being set up more greatly than the numerical aperture of the flux of light from said 1st a large number light source formed by 1 optical integrator is offered.

[0008] According to the desirable mode of the 1st invention, said flux of light sensing element It has two or more diffracted-light study components constituted free [insertion and detachment] to the illumination-light way. Said two or more diffracted-light study components The 1st diffracted-light study component for changing the parallel flux of light from said light source means into the flux of light of a circle configuration, It has the 2nd diffracted-light study component for changing the parallel flux of light from said light source means into the zona-orbicularis-like flux of light, and the 3rd diffracted-light study component for changing into two or more flux of lights which carried out eccentricity of the parallel flux of light from said light source means to said criteria optical axis.

[0009] Moreover, according to the desirable mode of the 1st invention, in order that said 1st optical system may change the zona-orbicularis ratio of the light source of the shape of two or more poles which consists of two or more light sources which carried out eccentricity to the zona-orbicularis ratio or said criteria optical axis of the light source of the shape of zona orbicularis formed as said 2nd a large number light source, a scale factor has the adjustable 1st variable power optical system.

[0010] furthermore, the desirable voice of the 1st invention — if it depends like — the [said] — the [1 optical integrator and / said] — the inside of the optical path between 2 optical integrators — the [said] — the flux of light from the 1st a large number light source formed by 1 optical integrator — the [said] — the 2nd optical system for leading to 2 optical integrator is arranged, and in order that said 2nd optical system may change the magnitude of said 2nd a large number light source, a scale factor has the adjustable 2nd variable power optical system.

[0011] moreover, the desirable voice of the 1st invention — if it depends like — the [said] — 1 optical integrator has two or more micro fly eyes constituted free [insertion and detachment] to the illumination-light way, and said two or more micro fly

eyes have the 2nd micro fly eye which the 1st micro fly eye which consists of a microlens of a large number which have the 1st focal distance, and said 1st focal distance become from the microlens of a large number which have the 2nd substantially different focal distance. In this case, as for the focal distance of each microlens which constitutes said 1st micro fly eye, it is desirable to be set as the value of the request for forming the light source of the shape of zona orbicularis which has the zona-orbicularis ratio of the range from 2/3 to 3/4 as said 2nd a large number light source, or the two or more pole-like light source. [0012] According to another aspect of affairs of this invention, the aligner characterized by having the illumination-light study equipment concerning above-mentioned this invention and the projection optics for carrying out projection exposure of the pattern of the mask arranged at said irradiated plane at a photosensitive substrate is offered.

[0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention] In the typical operation gestalt of this invention, the flux of light from a light source means is changed into the flux of light of the shape of the shape of zona orbicularis, and 4 poles, for example by flux of light sensing element like a diffracted-light study component. the flux of light of the shape of this shape of zona orbicularis and 4 poles condenses according to the 1st predetermined optical system — having — an optical axis — receiving — almost — the symmetry — the [like slant to a micro fly eye] — incidence is carried out to 1 optical integrator. In this way, the 1st a large number light source is formed of a micro fly eye. the [like / after the flux of light from the 1st a large number light source minds the 2nd predetermined optical system / a fly eye lens] — the secondary light source of the shape of the 2nd a large number light source, the shape of i.e., zona orbicularis, or 4 poles is formed with 2 optical integrator.

[0014] this invention — the numerical aperture of the injection flux of light from the diffracted-light study component as a flux of light sensing element — the — it has set up more greatly than the numerical aperture of the flux of light from the 1st a large number light source formed of the micro fly eye as a 1 optical integrator. By setting up more greatly than the numerical aperture of the flux of light from the 1st a large number light source the numerical aperture of the injection flux of light from a diffracted-light study component, enlargement of the 1st optical system and the 2nd optical system can be avoided, and it can avoid that manufacture of a diffracted-light study component, a micro fly eye, and the 2nd optical system becomes difficult so that it may mention later for details.

[0015] Consequently, with the illumination-light study equipment of this invention, deformation lighting, such as zona-orbicularis lighting and 4 pole lighting, and the usual circular lighting can be possible, suppressing quantity of light loss good, and miniaturization and reservation of good optical-character ability can be reconciled. Therefore, with the aligner incorporating the illumination-light study equipment of this invention, the resolution and the depth of focus of projection optics suitable for the detailed pattern which should carry out exposure projection can be obtained, and good high projection exposure of a throughput can be performed under a high exposure illuminance and good exposure conditions. Moreover, by the exposure approach which exposes the pattern of the mask arranged on an irradiated plane using the illumination-light study equipment of this invention on a photosensitive substrate, since projection exposure can be performed under good exposure conditions, a good micro device can be manufactured.

[0016] The operation gestalt of this invention is explained based on an accompanying drawing. Drawing 1 is drawing showing roughly the configuration of the aligner equipped with the illumination-light study equipment concerning the operation gestalt of this invention. In drawing 1, the X-axis is set [the Z-axis] up in the direction perpendicular to the space of drawing 1 for the Y-axis in a wafer side in the direction parallel to the space of drawing 1 in a wafer side along the direction of a normal of the wafer which is a photosensitive substrate, respectively. In addition, in drawing 1, it is set up so that illumination-light study equipment may perform zona-orbicularis lighting.

[0017] The aligner of drawing 1 is equipped with the excimer laser which supplies wavelength (248nm (KrF) or 193nm (ArF)) of light as the light source 1 for supplying exposure light (illumination light). The almost parallel flux of light injected along with the Z direction from the light source 1 has the cross section of the shape of a rectangle prolonged long and slender along the direction of X, and it carries out incidence to the beam expander 2 which consists of cylindrical-lens 2a of a pair, and 2b. Each cylindrical-lens 2a and 2b have negative refractive power and forward refractive power in the space of drawing 1 (inside of YZ flat surface), respectively, and function as a plane-parallel plate in the field which intersects perpendicularly with space including an optical axis AX (inside of XZ flat surface). Therefore, the flux of light which carried out incidence to the beam expander 2 is expanded in the space of drawing 1, and is orthopedically operated by the flux of light which has the cross section of the shape of a predetermined rectangle.

[0018] After the almost parallel flux of light through the beam expander 2 as plastic surgery optical system is deflected in the direction of Y by the bending mirror 3, incidence of it is carried out to the diffracted-light study component (DOE) 4 for zona-orbicularis lighting. Generally, a diffracted-light study component is constituted by forming the level difference which has the pitch of wavelength extent of exposure light (illumination light) in a glass substrate, and has the operation which diffracts an incident beam at a desired include angle. A radial is made to emit the thin flux of light which carried out vertical incidence to the optical axis AX at parallel according to one predetermined angle of divergence, as the diffracted-light study component 4 for zona-orbicularis lighting is shown in drawing 2 (a). A paraphrase diffracts with equiangular the thin flux of light which carried out vertical incidence to the diffracted-light study component 4 in accordance with the optical axis AX along all directions centering on an optical axis AX. Consequently, the thin flux of light which carried out vertical incidence to the diffracted-light study component 4 is changed into the emission flux of light which has a ring-like cross section.

[0019] Therefore, after being changed into the zona-orbicularis-like flux of light if the thick parallel flux of light carried out vertical incidence to the diffracted-light study component 4 as shown in drawing 2 (b), the ring-like image (ring-like light source image) 32 is formed in the focal location of the lens 31 arranged behind the diffracted-light study component 4. That is, the diffracted-light study component 4 forms optical ring-like intensity distribution in a far field (or Fraunhofer diffraction field). Moreover, a lens 31 makes the optical intensity distribution of the shape of a ring formed in a far field (or Fraunhofer diffraction field) form on an after that side focal plane. Thus, the diffracted-light study component 4 constitutes the flux of light sensing element for changing substantially the flux of light from the light source 1 into the zona-orbicularis-like flux of light.

[0020] in addition — the diffracted light — study — a component — four — the illumination light — a way — receiving — insertion and detachment — free — constituting — having — four — a pole — lighting — ** — the diffracted light — study — a component — 40 — usually — circular — lighting — ** — the diffracted light — study — a component — 41 — a switch — possible — constituting — having — **** . About a configuration and an operation of the diffracted-light study component 40 for 4 pole lighting and the diffracted-light study component 41 usually for circular lighting, it mentions later. Here, the switch between the diffracted-light study component 4 for zona-orbicularis lighting, the diffracted-light study component 40 for 4 pole lighting, and the diffracted-light study component 41 usually for circular lighting is performed by the 1st drive system 22 which operates based on the command from a control system 21.

[0021] Incidence of the flux of light of the shape of zona orbicularis formed through the diffracted-light study component 4 is carried out to the afocal zoom lens 5. Maintaining the diffraction side of the diffracted-light study component 4, and the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6 mentioned later in a relation [**** / optical almost], and maintaining an afocal system (non-focal optical system), the afocal zoom lens 5 is constituted so that a scale factor can be continuously changed in the predetermined range. Here, scale-factor change of the afocal zoom lens 5 is performed by the 2nd drive system 23 which operates based on the command from a control system 21.

[0022] Incidence of the flux of light of the shape of zona orbicularis formed through the diffracted-light study component 4 is carried out to the afocal zoom lens 5, and it forms a ring-like light source image in the pupil surface. The light from the light source image of the shape of this ring serves as the parallel flux of light mostly, is injected from the afocal zoom lens 5, and carries out incidence to the micro fly eye 6. At this time, the flux of light carries out incidence to the symmetry from across mostly to an optical axis AX at the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6. The micro fly eye 6 is an optical element which consists of a microlens which has the forward refractive power of the shape of a forward hexagon of a large number arranged densely and in all directions. Generally, a micro fly eye is constituted by performing etching processing to for example, an parallel flat-surface glass plate, and forming a microlens group.

[0023] Here, each microlens which constitutes a micro fly eye is minuter than each lens element which constitutes a fly eye lens. Moreover, unlike the fly eye lens which consists of a lens element isolated mutually, the micro fly eye is formed in one, without isolating many microlenses mutually. However, the micro fly eye is the same as a fly eye lens at the point that the lens element which has forward refractive power is arranged in all directions. In addition, in drawing 1, there are also very few twists and the number of the microlenses which constitute the micro fly eye 6 for clear-izing of a drawing is actually set up.

[0024] Therefore, the flux of light which carried out incidence to the micro fly eye 6 is divided by many microlenses two-dimensional, and the light source (condensing point) of the shape of one ring is formed in a backside [each microlens] focal plane, respectively. the [thus, / for the micro fly eye 6 to form the 1st a large number light source which consists of much light sources based on the flux of light from the light source 1] — 1 optical integrator is constituted.

[0025] In addition, the micro fly eye 6 is constituted free [insertion and detachment] to an illumination-light way, and is constituted possible [the micro fly eye 60 from which the focal distance of a microlens differs in the micro fly eye 6, and a switch]. The switch between the micro fly eye 6 and the micro fly eye 60 is performed by the 3rd drive system 24 which operates based on the command from a control system 21.

[0026] the flux of light from the light source of a large number formed in the backside [the micro fly eye 6] focal plane — a zoom lens 7 — minding — the — the fly eye lens 8 as a 2 optical integrator is illuminated in superposition. In addition, a zoom lens 7 is the relay optical system to which a focal distance can be continuously changed in the predetermined range, and has connected optically the backside [the micro fly eye 6] focal plane, and the backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane to conjugate mostly. If it puts in another way, the zoom lens 7 has connected substantially a backside [the micro fly eye 6] focal plane, and the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8 to the relation of the Fourier transform.

[0027] Therefore, every time it attracts the flux of light from the light source of the shape of a ring of a large number formed in the backside [the micro fly eye 6] focal plane to a backside [a zoom lens 7] focal plane, it forms the radiation field of the shape of zona orbicularis centering on an optical axis AX in it at the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8. The magnitude of the radiation field of the shape of this zona orbicularis changes depending on the focal distance of a zoom lens 7. In addition, change of the focal distance of a zoom lens 7 is performed by the 4th drive system 25 which operates based on the command from a control system 21.

[0028] The fly eye lens 8 is constituted by arranging the lens element of a large number which have forward refractive power densely and in all directions. In addition, each lens element which constitutes the fly eye lens 8 has the cross section of the shape of a rectangle [**** / the configuration (as a result, configuration of the exposure field which should be formed on a wafer) of the radiation field which should be formed on a mask]. Moreover, the field by the side of the incidence of each lens element which constitutes the fly eye lens 8 is formed in the shape of [which turned the convex to the incidence side] the spherical surface, and the field by the side of injection is formed in the shape of [which turned the convex to the injection side] the spherical surface.

[0029] Therefore, the flux of light which carried out incidence to the fly eye lens 8 is divided by many lens elements two-dimensional, and much light sources are formed in a backside [each lens element in which the flux of light carried out incidence] focal plane, respectively. In this way, the substantial surface light source (henceforth the "secondary light source") of the shape of zona orbicularis which has the almost same optical intensity distribution as the radiation field formed of the incoming beams to the fly eye lens 8 is formed in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane. thus, the fly eye lens 8 — the — the [for forming the 2nd a large number light source which consists of much light sources more based on the flux of light from the 1st a large number light source formed in the backside / the micro fly eye 6 which is 1 optical integrator / focal plane] — 2 optical integrator is constituted.

[0030] Incidence of the flux of light from the secondary light source of the shape of zona orbicularis formed in the backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane is carried out to the aperture diaphragm 9 arranged in the near. This aperture diaphragm 9 is supported on the turret (rotor plate : drawing 1 un-illustrating) pivotable to the circumference of a predetermined axis parallel to an optical axis AX.

[0031] Drawing 3 is drawing showing roughly the configuration of the turret by which two or more aperture diaphragms have been arranged in the shape of a periphery. As shown in drawing 3, eight aperture diaphragms which have the light transmission region shown in the turret substrate 400 with the slash in drawing are prepared along with the circumferential direction. The turret substrate 400 is constituted pivotable through the central point O at the circumference of an axis parallel to an optical axis AX. Therefore, one aperture diaphragm chosen from eight aperture diaphragms can be positioned all over an illumination-light way by rotating the turret substrate 400. In addition, rotation of the turret substrate 400 is performed by the 5th drive system 26 which operates based on the command from a control system 21.

[0032] Three zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragms 401, 403, and 405 from which a zona-orbicularis ratio differs are formed in the turret substrate 400. Here, the zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm 401 has the transparency field of the shape of zona orbicularis which has the zona-orbicularis ratio of $r11/r21$. The zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm 403 has the transparency field of the shape of zona orbicularis which has the zona-orbicularis ratio of $r12/r22$. The zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm 405 has the transparency field of the shape of zona orbicularis which has the zona-orbicularis ratio of $r13/r21$.

[0033] Moreover, three 4 pole aperture diaphragms 402, 404, and 406 from which a zona-orbicularis ratio differs are formed in the turret substrate 400. Here, 4 pole aperture diaphragm 402 has four circular transparency fields which carried out eccentricity in the zona-orbicularis-like field which has the zona-orbicularis ratio of $r11/r21$. 4 pole aperture diaphragm 404 has four circular transparency fields which carried out eccentricity in the zona-orbicularis-like field which has the zona-orbicularis ratio of $r12/r22$. 4 pole aperture diaphragm 406 has four circular transparency fields which carried out eccentricity in the zona-orbicularis-like field which has the zona-orbicularis ratio of $r13/r21$.

[0034] Furthermore, two circular aperture diaphragms 407 and 408 from which magnitude (aperture) differs are formed in the turret substrate 400. Here, the circular aperture diaphragm 407 has the circular transparency field of the magnitude of two $r22$, and the circular aperture diaphragm 408 has the circular transparency field of the magnitude of two $r21$.

[0035] Therefore, by choosing zona-orbicularis 1 of three zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragms 401, 403, and 405, and positioning in an illumination-light way, the zona-orbicularis flux of light which has three different zona-orbicularis ratios can be restricted correctly (convention), and three kinds of zona-orbicularis lighting with which zona-orbicularis ratios differ can be performed. Moreover, by choosing 4 pole 1 of three 4 pole aperture diaphragms 402, 404, and 406, and positioning in an illumination-light way, the four eccentric flux of lights which have three different zona-orbicularis ratios can be restricted correctly, and three kinds of 4 pole lighting with which zona-orbicularis ratios differ can be performed. Furthermore, two kinds of usual circular lighting

with which sigma values differ can be performed by choosing circular 1 of two circular aperture diaphragms 407 and 408, and positioning in an illumination-light way.

[0036] In drawing 1, since the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source is formed in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane, one zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm chosen from three zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragms 401, 403, and 405 as an aperture diaphragm 9 is used. However, the class and number of aperture diaphragms which are instantiation-like [the configuration of a turret shown in drawing 3], and are arranged are not limited to this. Moreover, the possible aperture diaphragm of changing light transmission area size and a configuration suitably may be attached fixed in an illumination-light way, without being limited to the aperture diaphragm of a turret method. Furthermore, it can replace with two circular aperture diaphragms 407 and 408, and the tris diaphragm to which the diameter of circular opening can be changed continuously can also be prepared.

[0037] The light from the secondary light source through the aperture diaphragm 9 which has zona-orbicularis-like opening (light transmission section) carries out homogeneity lighting of the mask 11 with which the predetermined pattern was formed in superposition, after receiving a condensing operation of the capacitor optical system 10. The flux of light which penetrated the pattern of a mask 11 forms the image of a mask pattern through projection optics 12 on the wafer 13 which is a photosensitive substrate. In this way, the pattern of a mask 11 is serially exposed by each exposure field of a wafer 13 by performing one-shot exposure or scanning exposure, carrying out drive control of the wafer 13 two-dimensional into the flat surface (XY flat surface) which intersects perpendicularly with the optical axis AX of projection optics 12.

[0038] In addition, in one-shot exposure, a mask pattern is exposed in package to each exposure field of a wafer according to the so-called step-and-repeat method. In this case, the configuration of the lighting field on a mask 11 has the shape of a rectangle near a square, and turns into the shape of a rectangle also with the cross-section configuration of each lens element of the fly eye lens 8 near a square. On the other hand, in scanning exposure, scanning exposure of the mask pattern is carried out to each exposure field of a wafer according to so-called step - and - scanning method, making a mask and a wafer displaced relatively to projection optics. In this case, the ratio of a shorter side and a long side has the shape of a rectangle of 1:3, and the configuration of the lighting field on a mask 11 turns into the shape of a rectangle [**** / the cross-section configuration of each lens element of the fly eye lens 8 / this].

[0039] Drawing 4 is drawing showing roughly the configuration from the diffracted-light study component 4 to the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6, and is drawing explaining an operation of the afocal zoom lens 5. As shown in drawing 4 (a), after the flux of light diffracted by the diffracted-light study component 4 along all directions to the optical axis AX with equiangular [of an include angle alpha] minds the afocal zoom lens 5 of a scale factor m1, oblique incidence of it is carried out to the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6 along all directions to an optical axis AX with equiangular [of an include angle theta 1]. The magnitude of the radiation field formed in the plane of incidence of a micro fly eye at this time is d1.

[0040] Here, if the scale factor of the afocal zoom lens 5 is changed to m2 from m1 as shown in drawing 4 (b), after the flux of light diffracted by the diffracted-light study component 4 along all directions to the optical axis AX with equiangular [of an include angle alpha] minds the afocal zoom lens 5 of a scale factor m2, oblique incidence of it will be carried out to the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6 along all directions to an optical axis AX with equiangular [of an include angle theta 2]. The magnitude of the radiation field formed in the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6 at this time is d2.

[0041] Here, between the magnitude d1 and d2 of the radiation field formed in theta1 and theta2, and a list at the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6 whenever [incident angle / of the flux of light to the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6], and the scale factors m1 and m2 of the afocal zoom lens 5, the relation shown in the following formula (1) and (2) is materialized.

$$\theta_2 = (m_1/m_2), \theta_1 \quad (1)$$
$$d_2 = (m_2/m_1), d_1 \quad (2)$$

[0042] When a formula (1) is referred to, by changing continuously the scale factor m of the afocal zoom lens 5 shows that theta can be changed continuously whenever [incident angle / of the flux of light to the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6].

[0043] Drawing 5 is drawing showing roughly the configuration from the micro fly eye 6 to an aperture diaphragm 9, and is drawing showing signs that the flux of light which carried out oblique incidence to the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6 forms a zona-orbicularis-like radiation field in the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8. As a continuous line shows drawing 5 (a), the flux of light which carried out oblique incidence from the predetermined direction at an angle of predetermined to the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6 forms the radiation field which has predetermined width of face in the location which carried out oblique incidence to the zoom lens 7, and carried out eccentricity only of the predetermined distance from the optical axis AX in the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8 to it, holding an include angle, even after carrying out image formation through each microlens.

[0044] In fact, as a broken line shows drawing 5 (a), the flux of light carries out incidence to the symmetry from across mostly to an optical axis AX at the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6. If it puts in another way, the flux of light will carry out oblique incidence along all directions with equiangular a core [an optical axis AX]. Therefore, as shown in drawing 5 (b), the radiation field of the shape of zona orbicularis centering on an optical axis AX will be formed in the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8. Moreover, the secondary light source of the shape of same zona orbicularis as the radiation field formed in plane of incidence will be formed in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane.

[0045] On the other hand, as mentioned above, opening (see 401,403,405 of drawing 3) of the shape of zona orbicularis corresponding to the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source is formed in the zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm 9 arranged near the backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane. In this way, the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source can be formed without almost carrying out quantity of light loss based on the flux of light from the light source 1, and zona-orbicularis lighting can be performed, without almost carrying out quantity of light loss in the zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm 9 which, as a result, restricts the flux of light from the secondary light source.

[0046] Drawing 6 is drawing showing roughly the configuration from the diffracted-light study component 4 to the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8; and is drawing explaining the scale factor of the afocal zoom lens 5 and the focal distance of a zoom lens 7, the magnitude of the radiation field of the shape of zona orbicularis formed in the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8, and relation with a configuration. In drawing 6, after the beam of light injected by alpha whenever [angle-of-diffraction] from the diffracted-light study component 4 minds the afocal zoom lens 5 of a scale factor m, incidence of it is carried out to the micro fly eye 6 at an include angle theta to an optical axis AX. That is, the numerical aperture NA1 of the injection flux of light from the diffracted-light study component 4 is expressed with $NA1 = n \cdot \sin \alpha$ (n is the refractive index of space).

[0047] As for the micro fly eye 6, the focal distance is constituted for size (diameter of circle circumscribed to each forward hexagon-like microlens) from the microlens of f1 by a. The main beam of light injected by theta whenever [angle-of-emergence] reaches the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8 through the zoom lens 7 of a focal distance f2 from each light source formed of the micro fly eye 6. Similarly, the beam-of-light group injected from each light source to the main beam of light in the predetermined include-angle range (whenever [maximum angle-of-emergence / beta]) also reaches the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8. In this way, the incidence range of the flux of light in the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8 turns into range which has width of face b focusing on the height of y from an optical axis AX. That is, as shown in drawing 5 (b), the radiation field formed in the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8, as a result the secondary light source formed in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane will have height y from an optical axis AX, and will have width of face b.

[0048] By the way, when the parallel flux of light carries out incidence to the micro fly eye 6 and half width of the aperture angle

of the injection flux of light from each light source formed is set to gamma, the numerical aperture of the micro fly eye 6 is expressed with $n\text{-sin}\gamma$. With this operation gestalt, in order that the flux of light may carry out incidence to the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6 from across by theta whenever [incident angle] (the convergence flux of light will carry out incidence if it puts in another way), beta is expressed [whenever / incident angle / to the micro fly eye 6] in total with the include angle gamma corresponding to numerical-aperture $n\text{-sin}\gamma$ of the micro fly eye 6 mentioned above as theta whenever [maximum angle-of-emergence / of the injection flux of light from each light source formed of the micro fly eye 6]. And the numerical aperture NA2 of the injection flux of light from each light source formed of the micro fly eye 6 is expressed with $NA2=n\text{-sin}\beta$.

[0049] Here, between theta, the relation shown by the following formula (3) is materialized whenever [to the micro fly eye 6 / half width / of the aperture angle of the injection flux of light from the diffracted-light study component 4 / (angle of diffraction) alpha and incident angle].

$$\theta = (1/m) - \alpha \quad (3)$$

[0050] Moreover, height [of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source] y and its width of face b are expressed with the following formula (4) and (5), respectively.

$$y = f_2, \sin \theta = f_2, \text{ and } \sin(\alpha/m) \quad (4)$$

$$b = (f_2/f_1) - a \quad (5)$$

[0051] Furthermore, beta is expressed with the following formula (6) whenever [maximum angle-of-emergence / of the injection flux of light from each light source formed of the micro fly eye 6].

$$\beta = (a/2)/f_1 = (a/f_1)/2 \quad (6)$$

[0052] Therefore, the zona-orbicularis ratio A specified by the ratio of bore phii of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source and outer-diameter phio is expressed with the following formula (7).

[Equation 1]

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \text{phii}/\text{phio} = (2y - b)/(2y + b) \\ &= [2f_2 \text{ and } \sin(\alpha/m) - (f_2/f_1) - a] / [2f_2 \text{ and } \sin(\alpha/m) + (f_2/f_1) - a] \\ &= [2\sin(\alpha/m) - a/f_1] / [2\sin(\alpha/m) + a/f_1] \\ &= [\sin(\alpha/m) - \beta] / [\sin(\alpha/m) + \beta] \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

[0053] Moreover, outer-diameter phio of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source It is expressed with the following formula (8).

[Equation 2]

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_o &= 2y + b \\ &= 2f_2 \cdot \sin(\alpha/m) + (a/f_1) \cdot f_2 \\ &= 2f_2 \cdot \sin(\alpha/m) + 2\beta \cdot f_2 \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

[0054] Deformation of a formula (8) obtains the relation shown in the following formula (9).

$$f_2 = \text{phio} / [2 \sin(\alpha/m) + (a/f_1)] \quad (9)$$

In this way, when the scale factor m of the afocal zoom lens 5 changes without the focal distance f_2 of a zoom lens 7 changing if a formula (4) and (5) are referred to, it turns out that only the height y changes, without the width of face b of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source changing. That is, the magnitude (outer-diameter phio) and its configuration (zona-orbicularis ratio A) can be changed [both] by changing the scale factor m of the afocal zoom lens 5, without changing the width of face b of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source.

[0055] Moreover, when only the focal distance f_2 of a zoom lens 7 changes without the scale factor m of the afocal zoom lens 5 changing if a formula (4) and (5) are referred to, it turns out that the width of face b of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source and its height y change in proportion to both the focal distances f_2 . That is, only the magnitude (outer-diameter phio) can be changed by changing only the focal distance f_2 of a zoom lens 7, without changing the configuration (zona-orbicularis ratio A) of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source.

[0056] Furthermore, if a formula (7) and (9) are referred to, it is outer-diameter phio of fixed magnitude. By changing the scale factor m of the afocal zoom lens 5, and the focal distance f_2 of a zoom lens 7 so that it may receive and the relation of a formula (9) may be filled It turns out that only the configuration (zona-orbicularis ratio A) can be changed, without changing the magnitude (outer-diameter phio) of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source.

[0057] By the way, according to the realistic numerical example, the half width (angle of diffraction) alpha of the aperture angle of the injection flux of light from the diffracted-light study component 4 is set up, for example within the limits of four ~ 7 times.

This is because the inclination for the permeability to fall becomes remarkable while manufacture of the diffracted-light study component 4 will become difficult, if alpha becomes larger than 7 times. Moreover, if alpha becomes larger than 7 times, the path of the afocal ZUZUMU lens 5 will become large, as a result equipment will be enlarged.

[0058] Furthermore, in order to maintain outer-diameter phio of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source at a predetermined value if alpha becomes larger than 7 times so that it may turn out that an above-mentioned formula (8) is referred to, it is necessary to set up small the focal distance f_2 of a zoom lens 7. Consequently, the necessary f number of a zoom lens 7 will become small too much, and manufacture of a zoom lens 7 will become difficult. In order to maintain outer-diameter phio of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source at a predetermined value if alpha becomes smaller than 4 times so that it may turn out that an above-mentioned formula (8) is referred to on the other hand, it is necessary to set up greatly the focal distance f_2 of a zoom lens 7. Consequently, the overall length of a zoom lens 7 will become large, as a result equipment will be enlarged.

[0059] Next, according to the realistic numerical example, beta is set up, for example within the limits of one ~ 3 times whenever [maximum angle-of-emergence / of the injection flux of light from each light source formed of the micro fly eye 6]. If beta becomes larger than 3 times so that it may turn out that an above-mentioned formula (6) is referred to, it is necessary to set up small the focal distance f_1 of each microlens of the micro fly eye 6. Consequently, it will become difficult to give necessary curvature to each microlens, as a result manufacture of the micro fly eye 6 will become difficult.

[0060] Moreover, in order to maintain outer-diameter phio of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source at a predetermined value if beta becomes larger than 3 times so that it may turn out that an above-mentioned formula (8) is referred to, it is necessary to set up small the focal distance f_2 of a zoom lens 7. Consequently, the necessary f number of a zoom lens 7 will become small too much, and manufacture of a zoom lens 7 will become difficult. In order to maintain outer-diameter phio of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source at a predetermined value if beta becomes smaller than 1 time so that it may turn out that an above-mentioned formula (8) is referred to on the other hand, it is necessary to set up greatly the focal distance f_2 of a zoom lens 7. Consequently, the overall length of a zoom lens 7 will become large, as a result equipment will be enlarged.

[0061] As mentioned above, in the realistic numerical example of this operation gestalt, in order to reconcile miniaturization and reservation of good optical character ability, it turns out that it is required to set up more greatly than beta the half width (angle of diffraction) alpha of the aperture angle of the injection flux of light from the diffracted light study component 4 whenever

[maximum angle of emergence / of the injection flux of light from each light source form of the micro fly eye 6]. If it puts in another way, miniaturization and reservation of good optical-character ability can be reconciled by setting up more greatly than numerical-aperture $NA2=n\sin\beta$ of the injection flux of light from each light source formed of the micro fly eye 6 numerical-aperture $NA1=n\sin\alpha$ of the injection flux of light from the diffracted-light study component 4.

[0062] By the way, according to the realistic numerical example, it becomes possible by setting the focal distance $f1$ of each microlens of the micro fly eye 6 as about 3.3mm to cover the range of $1/2 - 2/3$, and to change the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary light source continuously. Moreover, it becomes possible by setting the focal distance $f1$ of each microlens of the micro fly eye 6 as about 5.0mm to cover the range of $2/3 - 3/4$, and to change the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary light source continuously. So, it constitutes from this operation gestalt possible [a switch of the micro fly eye 6 whose focal distance $f1$ is about 3.3mm, for example, and the micro fly eye 60 whose focal distance $f1$ is about 5.0mm].

[0063] Therefore, it is possible to cover the range of $1/2 - 2/3$, and to change the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary light source continuously in the state of drawing 1 by which the micro fly eye 6 was set up all over the illumination-light way. Moreover, if it replaces with the micro fly eye 6 and the micro fly eye 60 is set up all over an illumination-light way, it will become possible to cover the range of $2/3 - 3/4$, and to change the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary light source continuously. In this way, it is possible to cover the range of $1/2 - 3/4$, and to change the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary light source continuously with this operation gestalt.

[0064] by the way — having mentioned above — as — the diffracted light — study — a component — four — the illumination light — a way — receiving — insertion and detachment — free — constituting — having — and — four — a pole — lighting — ** — the diffracted light — study — a component — 40 — usually — circular — lighting — ** — the diffracted light — study — a component — 41 — a switch — possible — constituting — having — **** . 4 pole lighting obtained by replacing with the diffracted-light study component 4, and setting up the diffracted-light study component 40 all over an illumination-light way hereafter is explained briefly.

[0065] The diffracted-light study component 40 for 4 pole lighting changes the thin flux of light which carried out vertical incidence to the optical axis AX at parallel into the four flux of lights which progress according to the predetermined angle of emergence, as shown in drawing 7 (a). If it puts in another way, the thin flux of light which carried out vertical incidence in accordance with the optical axis AX will be diffracted along four equiangular and specific directions centering on an optical axis AX, and will turn into the four thin flux of lights. Furthermore, the thin flux of light which carried out vertical incidence will be changed into the diffracted-light study component 40 at the four flux of lights, the square to which the passage central point of the four flux of lights which pass through the field of back parallel to the diffracted-light study component 40 is connected will turn into a square, and the core of the square will exist in a detail on the incidence axis to the diffracted-light study component 40.

[0066] Therefore, if the thick parallel flux of light carries out vertical incidence to the diffracted-light study component 40 as shown in drawing 7 (b), it will be changed into the four flux of lights, and four points (punctiform light source image) 72 will be too formed in the focal location of the lens 71 arranged behind the diffracted-light study component 40. Therefore, the flux of light through the diffracted-light study component 40 forms four points in the pupil surface of the afocal zoom lens 5. The light from these four points serves as the parallel flux of light mostly, is injected from the afocal zoom lens 5, and forms the 1st a large number light source in a backside [the micro fly eye 6 (or 60)] focal plane.

[0067] The flux of light from the 1st a large number light source formed in the backside [the micro fly eye 6 (or 60)] focal plane forms the radiation field of the shape of 4 poles which consists of four radiation fields which carried out eccentricity to the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8 symmetrically to the optical axis AX through the zoom lens 7. Consequently, the secondary light source of the shape of 4 poles which consists of the secondary light source which has the almost same optical reinforcement as the radiation field formed in plane of incidence, i.e., the four surface light sources which carried out eccentricity symmetrically to the optical axis AX, is formed in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane.

[0068] In addition, corresponding to the switch for the diffracted-light study component 40 from the diffracted-light study component 4, the switch to aperture-diaphragm 9a from the zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm 9 is performed. Aperture-diaphragm 9a is one 4 pole aperture diaphragm chosen from three 4 pole aperture diaphragms 402, 404, and 406 shown in drawing 3 . Thus, also when using the diffracted-light study component 40 for 4 pole lighting, the secondary 4 pole-like light source can be formed without almost carrying out quantity of light loss based on the flux of light from the light source 1, and 4 pole lighting can be performed, suppressing the quantity of light loss in aperture-diaphragm 9a which, as a result, restricts the flux of light from the secondary light source good.

[0069] In addition, 4 pole-like the outer diameter (magnitude) and zona-orbicularis ratio (configuration) of the secondary light source can be similarly defined as the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source. That is, the outer diameter of the secondary 4 pole-like light source is a diameter of circle circumscribed to the four surface light sources. Moreover, the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary 4 pole-like light source is a ratio of the diameter of circle, i.e., a bore, to the diameter of circle, i.e., the outer diameter, circumscribed to the four surface light sources inscribed in the four surface light sources.

[0070] In this way, it is outer-diameter phio of the secondary 4 pole-like light source by changing the scale factor m of the afocal zoom lens 5 like the case of zona-orbicularis lighting. And both the zona-orbicularis ratios A can be changed. Moreover, it is outer-diameter phio by changing the focal distance $f2$ of a zoom lens 7, without changing the zona-orbicularis ratio A of the secondary 4 pole-like light source. It can change. Consequently, the zona-orbicularis ratio A can be changed by changing suitably the scale factor m of the afocal zoom lens 5, and the focal distance $f2$ of a zoom lens 7, without changing outer-diameter phio of the secondary 4 pole-like light source.

[0071] Subsequently, the usual circular lighting obtained by replacing with the diffracted-light study components 4 or 40, and setting up the diffracted-light study component 41 for circular lighting all over an illumination-light way is explained. The diffracted-light study component 41 for circular lighting has the function to change into the flux of light of a circle configuration the flux of light of the shape of a rectangle which carried out incidence. Therefore, the circular flux of light formed of the diffracted-light study component 41 is expanded according to the scale factor by the afocal zoom lens 5 (or contraction), and carries out incidence to the micro fly eye 6 (or 60). In this way, the 1st a large number light source is formed in a backside [the micro fly eye 6 (or 60)] focal plane.

[0072] The flux of light from the 1st a large number light source formed in the backside [the micro fly eye 6 (or 60)] focal plane forms the radiation field of the circle configuration centering on an optical axis AX in the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8 through a zoom lens 7. Consequently, the secondary light source of the circle configuration centering on an optical axis AX is formed also in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane. In this case, the outer diameter of the secondary light source of a circle configuration can be suitably changed by changing the focal distance $f2$ of a zoom lens 7.

[0073] In addition, corresponding to the switch for the diffracted-light study component 41 for circular lighting from the diffracted-light study components 4 or 40, the switch to circular aperture-diaphragm 9b from the zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm 9 or 4 pole aperture-diaphragm 9a is performed. Circular aperture-diaphragm 9b is one circular aperture diaphragm chosen from two circular aperture diaphragms 407 and 408 shown in drawing 3 , and has opening of the magnitude corresponding to the secondary light source of a circle configuration. Thus, by using the diffracted-light study component 41 for circular lighting, the secondary light source of a circle configuration is formed without almost carrying out quantity of light loss based on

the flux of light from the light source 1, and circular lighting can usually be performed, suppressing the quantity of light loss in the aperture diaphragm which restricts the flux of light from the secondary light source good.

[0074] Hereafter, switch actuation of the lighting in this operation gestalt etc. is explained concretely. First, the information about various kinds of masks which should carry out sequential exposure according to step-and-repeat method or step - and - scanning method etc. is inputted into a control system 21 through the input means 20, such as a keyboard. The control system 21 has memorized information, such as optimal line breadth (resolution) about various kinds of masks, and the depth of focus, in the internal memory section, answers an input from the input means 20, and supplies the suitable control signal for the 1st drive system 22 - the 5th drive system 26.

[0075] That is, when carrying out zona-orbicularis lighting under the optimal resolution and the depth of focus, the 1st drive system 22 positions the diffracted-light study component 4 for zona-orbicularis lighting all over an illumination-light way based on the command from a control system 21. And in order to acquire the secondary light source of the shape of zona orbicularis which has desired magnitude (outer diameter) and a desired configuration (zona-orbicularis ratio) in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane, the 2nd drive system 23 sets up the scale factor of the afocal zoom lens 5 based on the command from a control system 21, and the 4th drive system 25 sets up the focal distance of a zoom lens 7 based on the command from a control system 21. Moreover, where quantity of light loss is suppressed good, in order to restrict the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source, the 5th drive system 26 rotates a turret based on the command from a control system 21, and positions a desired zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm all over an illumination-light way. In this way, the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source can be formed without almost carrying out quantity of light loss based on the flux of light from the light source 1, and zona-orbicularis lighting can be performed, without almost carrying out quantity of light loss in the aperture diaphragm which, as a result, restricts the flux of light from the secondary light source.

[0076] Furthermore, zona-orbicularis-like the magnitude and the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary light source which are formed in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane can be suitably changed if needed by changing the scale factor of the afocal zoom lens 5 by the 2nd drive system 23, switching the micro fly eyes 6 and 60 by the 3rd drive system 24, or changing the focal distance of a zoom lens 7 by the 4th drive system 25. In this case, a turret rotates according to change of the magnitude of the secondary zona-orbicularis-like light source, and a zona-orbicularis ratio, the zona-orbicularis aperture diaphragm which has desired magnitude and a desired zona-orbicularis ratio is chosen, and it is positioned all over an illumination-light way. In this way, without almost carrying out quantity of light loss in formation and its limit of the shape of zona orbicularis of the secondary light source, zona-orbicularis-like the magnitude and the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary light source can be changed suitably, and various zona-orbicularis lighting can be performed.

[0077] moreover, the basis of the optimal resolution and the depth of focus — 4 — when illuminating very much, the 1st drive system 22 positions the diffracted-light study component 40 for 4 pole lighting all over an illumination-light way based on the command from a control system 21. And in order to acquire the secondary light source of the shape of 4 poles which has desired magnitude (outer diameter) and a desired configuration (zona-orbicularis ratio) in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane, the 2nd drive system 23 sets up the scale factor of the afocal zoom lens 5 based on the command from a control system 21, and the 4th drive system 25 sets up the focal distance of a zoom lens 7 based on the command from a control system 21. Moreover, where quantity of light loss is suppressed good, in order to restrict the secondary 4 pole-like light source, the 5th drive system 26 rotates a turret based on the command from a control system 21, and positions desired 4 pole aperture diaphragm all over an illumination-light way. In this way, the secondary 4 pole-like light source can be formed without almost carrying out quantity of light loss based on the flux of light from the light source 1, and 4 pole lighting can be performed, suppressing quantity of light loss good in the aperture diaphragm which, as a result, restricts the flux of light from the secondary light source.

[0078] Furthermore, 4 pole-like the magnitude and the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary light source which are formed in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane can be suitably changed if needed by changing the scale factor of the afocal zoom lens 5 by the 2nd drive system 23, switching the micro fly eyes 6 and 60 by the 3rd drive system 24, or changing the focal distance of a zoom lens 7 by the 4th drive system 25. In this case, a turret rotates according to change of the magnitude of the secondary 4 pole-like light source, and a zona-orbicularis ratio, 4 pole aperture diaphragm which has desired magnitude and a desired zona-orbicularis ratio is chosen, and it is positioned all over an illumination-light way. In this way, where quantity of light loss is suppressed good in formation and its limit of the shape of 4 poles of the secondary light source, 4 pole-like the magnitude and the zona-orbicularis ratio of the secondary light source can be changed suitably, and various 4 pole lighting can be performed.

[0079] When carrying out the circular lighting usual by the basis of the optimal resolution and the depth of focus at the end, the 1st drive system 22 usually positions the diffracted-light study component 41 for circular lighting all over an illumination-light way based on the command from a control system 21. And in order to acquire the secondary light source of the circle configuration which has desired magnitude (outer diameter) in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane, the 2nd drive system 23 sets up the scale factor of the afocal zoom lens 5 based on the command from a control system 21, and the 4th drive system 25 sets up the focal distance of a zoom lens 7 based on the command from a control system 21.

[0080] Moreover, where quantity of light loss is suppressed good, in order to restrict the secondary light source of a circle configuration, the 5th drive system 26 rotates a turret based on the command from a control system 21, and positions a desired circular aperture diaphragm all over an illumination-light way. In addition, in using the tris diaphragm to which the diameter of circular opening can be changed continuously, the 5th drive system 26 sets up the diameter of opening of a tris diaphragm based on the command from a control system 21. In this way, the secondary light source of a circle configuration can be formed without almost carrying out quantity of light loss based on the flux of light from the light source 1, and circular lighting can usually be performed, suppressing quantity of light loss good in the aperture diaphragm which, as a result, restricts the flux of light from the secondary light source.

[0081] Furthermore, the magnitude of the secondary light source of the circle configuration formed in a backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane can be suitably changed if needed by changing the focal distance of a zoom lens 7 by the 4th drive system 25. In this case, a turret rotates according to change of the magnitude of the secondary light source of a circle configuration, the circular aperture diaphragm which has opening of desired magnitude is chosen, and it is positioned all over an illumination-light way. In this way, suppressing quantity of light loss good in formation and its limit of a circle configuration of the secondary light source, a sigma value can be changed suitably and various usual circular lighting can be performed.

[0082] As mentioned above, with the illumination-light study equipment of this operation gestalt, deformation lighting, such as zona-orbicularis lighting and 4 pole lighting, and the usual circular lighting can be possible, suppressing quantity of light loss good, and miniaturization and reservation of good optical-character ability can be reconciled. Therefore, with the aligner of this operation gestalt, the resolution and the depth of focus of projection optics suitable for the detailed pattern which should carry out exposure projection can be obtained, and good high projection exposure of a throughput can be performed under a high exposure illuminance and good exposure conditions.

[0083] Since the wafer which passed through the process (photolithography process) of exposure by the aligner of an above-mentioned operation gestalt should pass the process to develop, a wafer process ends it through the process of resist removal of removing the unnecessary resist after the process of etching of removing parts other than the developed resist, and the process of etching etc. And finally termination of a wafer process manufactures the semiconductor devices (LSI etc.) as a device like an actual erector through each process, such as dicing which was able to be burned and which cuts and chip-izes a wafer for

every circuit, bonding which gives wiring etc. to each chip, and packaging which carries out packaging for every chip.

[0084] In addition, although the above explanation showed the example which manufactures a semiconductor device according to the photolithography process in the wafer process which used the aligner, a liquid crystal display component, the thin film magnetic head, image sensors (CCD etc.), etc. can be manufactured as a micro device according to the photolithography process using an aligner. In this way, since projection exposure can be performed under good exposure conditions in the case of the exposure approach of manufacturing a micro device using the illumination-light study equipment of this operation gestalt, a good micro device can be manufactured.

[0085] In addition, an above-mentioned operation gestalt — setting — the diffracted-light study components 4 and 40 and 41 lists as a flux of light sensing element — the — the micro fly eyes 6 and 60 as a 1 optical integrator can be constituted so that it may position all over an illumination-light way for example, by the turret method. Moreover, the micro fly eyes 6 and 60 can also be switched to above-mentioned diffracted-light study components 4 and 40 and 41 lists, for example using a well-known slider style.

[0086] Moreover, with the above-mentioned operation gestalt, the configuration of the microlens which constitutes the micro fly eyes 6 and 60 is set as a forward hexagon. This is because cannot arrange densely but quantity of light loss occurs, so the forward hexagon is selected as a circularly near polygon in the microlens of a circle configuration. However, the configuration of each microlens which constitutes the micro fly eyes 6 and 60 can use other suitable configurations which include the shape of a rectangle, for example, without being limited to this. Moreover, although refractive power of the microlens which constitutes the micro fly eyes 6 and 60 is made into forward refractive power with each above-mentioned operation gestalt, the refractive power of this microlens may be negative.

[0087] Furthermore, although the diffracted-light study component 41 is positioned all over an illumination-light way with the above-mentioned operation gestalt in case the usual circular lighting is performed, use of this diffracted-light study component 41 is also omissible. Moreover, with an above-mentioned operation gestalt, although the diffracted-light study component is used as a flux of light sensing element, a micro fly eye and a dioptics component like microlens prism can also be used, for example, without being limited to this. By the way, the detailed explanation about the diffracted-light study component which can be used by this invention is indicated by the U.S. Pat. No. 5,850,300 official report etc.

[0088] Furthermore, with the above-mentioned operation gestalt, the aperture diaphragm for restricting the flux of light of the secondary light source is arranged near the backside [the fly eye lens 8] focal plane. However, the configuration which omits arrangement of an aperture diaphragm and does not restrict the flux of light of the secondary light source at all is also possible by setting up sufficiently small the cross section of each lens element which constitutes a fly eye lens depending on the case.

[0089] Moreover, with an above-mentioned operation gestalt, although the secondary light source of the shape of the shape of zona orbicularis and 4 poles is formed in instantiation in deformation lighting, the secondary light source of the shape of the so-called shape of two or more poles and a multi-electrode like the secondary light source of the shape of 8 poles which consists of the secondary light source of the shape of 2 poles which consists of the two surface light sources which carried out eccentricity to the optical axis, and the eight surface light sources which carried out eccentricity to the optical axis can also be formed.

[0090] In addition, in an above-mentioned operation gestalt, although considered as the configuration which condenses the light from the secondary light source formed in the location of an aperture diaphragm 9 of the capacitor optical system 10, and illuminates a mask 11 in superposition, the relay optical system which forms the image of an illuminated viewing field diaphragm (mask blind) and this illuminated viewing field diaphragm on a mask 11 between the capacitor optical system 10 and a mask 11 may be arranged. In this case, the capacitor optical system 10 will condense the light from the secondary light source formed in the location of an aperture diaphragm 9, an illuminated viewing field diaphragm will be illuminated in superposition, and relay optical system will form the image of opening of an illuminated viewing field diaphragm on a mask 11.

[0091] Moreover, in an above-mentioned operation gestalt, although two or more element lenses are accumulated and the fly eye lens 8 is formed, it is also possible to make these into a micro fly eye. With a micro fly eye, two or more very small lens sides are established in a light transmission nature substrate in the shape of a matrix by technique, such as etching. Although there is no difference in a function between a fly eye lens and a micro fly eye substantially about the point which forms two or more light source images, it is points, like that magnitude of opening of one element lens (very small lens) can be made very small, that a manufacturing cost is sharply reducible, and thickness of the direction of an optical axis can be made very thin, and a micro fly eye is advantageous.

[0092] Furthermore, in an above-mentioned operation gestalt, although the afocal zoom lens 5 as the 1st variable power optical system and the zoom lens 7 as the 2nd variable power optical system are used, the 1st optical system of immobilization of a scale factor and the 2nd optical system of immobilization of a focal distance can also be used, without being limited to this.

[0093] Moreover, although the above-mentioned operation gestalt explained this invention taking the case of the illumination-light study equipment in which deformation lighting like zona-orbicularis lighting or 4 pole lighting is possible, this invention can be applied also to the illumination-light study equipment which performs only the usual circular lighting, without being limited to deformation lighting. Furthermore, although the above-mentioned operation gestalt explained this invention taking the case of the projection aligner equipped with illumination-light study equipment, it is clear that this invention is applicable to the common illumination-light study equipment for carrying out homogeneity lighting of the irradiated planes other than a mask.

[0094] Now, in an above-mentioned operation gestalt, since wavelength, such as KrF excimer laser (wavelength: 248nm) and ArF excimer laser (wavelength: 193nm), uses exposure light 180nm or more as the light source, a diffracted-light study component can be formed with quartz glass. In addition, in using the wavelength of 200nm or less as an exposure light The quartz glass with which the quartz glass with which the fluorine and the fluorine were doped, a fluorine, and hydrogen were doped in the diffracted-light study component, Whenever [structure decision constant temperature] or less by 1200K And the quartz glass whose OH radical concentration is 1000 ppm or more. Whenever [structure decision constant temperature] or less by 1200K And the quartz glass whose hydrogen content child concentration is three or more 1×10^{17} molecules/cm, Whenever [structure decision constant temperature] or less by 1200K And the quartz glass whose level of chlorine is 50 ppm or less, And it is desirable to form with the ingredient chosen from the group of the quartz glass whenever [whose / structure decision constant temperature] are 1200K or less and, whose hydrogen content child concentration is three or more 1×10^{17} molecules/cm and, and whose level of chlorine is 50 ppm or less.

[0095] In addition, about the quartz glass whenever [whose / structure decision constant temperature] are 1200K or less and whose OH radical concentration is 1000 ppm or more It is indicated by the patent No. 2770224 official report by the applicant for this patent. Whenever [structure decision constant temperature] or less by 1200K And the quartz glass whose hydrogen content child concentration is three or more 1×10^{17} molecules/cm, Whenever [structure decision constant temperature] or less by 1200K And the quartz glass whose level of chlorine is 50 ppm or less, And whenever [structure decision constant temperature] is indicated by the 1200 according to applicant for this patent about quartz glass whose hydrogen content child concentration are K or less and is three or more 1×10^{17} molecules/cm and whose level of chlorine is 50 ppm or less patent No. 2936138 official report.

[0096]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, with the illumination-light study equipment of this invention, deformation lighting, such as zona-orbicularis lighting and 4 pole lighting, and the usual circular lighting can be possible, suppressing quantity of light

loss good, and miniaturization and reservation of good optical-character ability can be reconciled. Therefore, with the aligner incorporating the illumination-light study equipment of this invention, the resolution and the depth of focus of projection optics suitable for the detailed pattern which should carry out exposure projection can be obtained, and good high projection exposure of a throughput can be performed under a high exposure illuminance and good exposure conditions. Moreover, by the exposure approach which exposes the pattern of the mask arranged on an irradiated plane using the illumination-light study equipment of this invention on a photosensitive substrate, since projection exposure can be performed under good exposure conditions, a good micro device can be manufactured.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing showing roughly the configuration of the aligner equipped with the illumination-light study equipment concerning the operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing explaining an operation of zona-orbicularis Meiyo's diffracted-light study component 4.

[Drawing 3] Two or more aperture diaphragms are drawings showing roughly the configuration of the turret arranged in the shape of a periphery.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing explaining an operation of the afocal zoom lens 5.

[Drawing 5] The flux of light which carried out oblique incidence to the plane of incidence of the micro fly eye 6 is drawing showing signs that a zona-orbicularis-like radiation field is formed in the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8.

[Drawing 6] It is drawing explaining the scale factor of the afocal zoom lens 5 and the focal distance of a zoom lens 7, the magnitude of the radiation field of the shape of zona orbicularis formed in the plane of incidence of the fly eye lens 8, and relation with a configuration.

[Drawing 7] It is drawing explaining an operation of the diffracted-light study component 40 for 4 pole lighting.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Light Source
- 4, 40, 41 Diffracted-light study component
- 5 Afocal Zoom Lens
- 6 60 Micro fly eye
- 7 Zoom Lens
- 8 Fly Eye Lens
- 9 Aperture Diaphragm
- 10 Capacitor Optical System
- 11 Mask
- 12 Projection Optics
- 13 Wafer
- 20 Input Means
- 21 Control System
- 22-26 Drive system

[Translation done.]

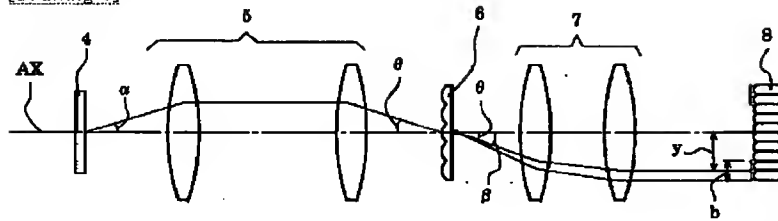
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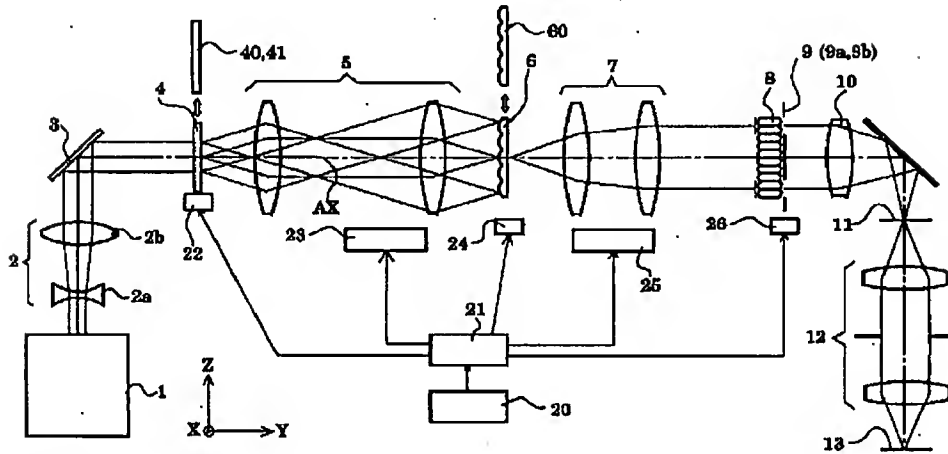
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DRAWINGS

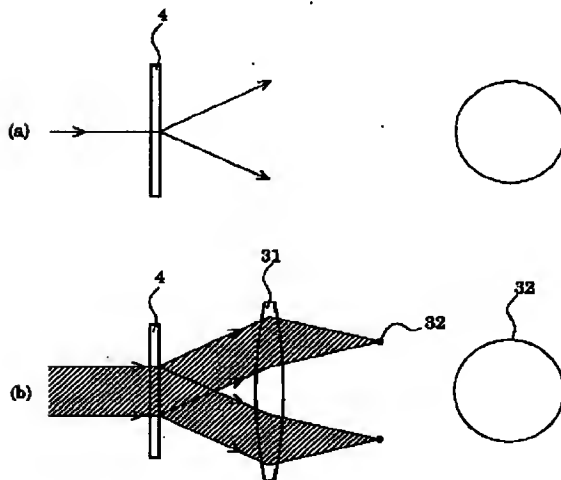
[Drawing 0]



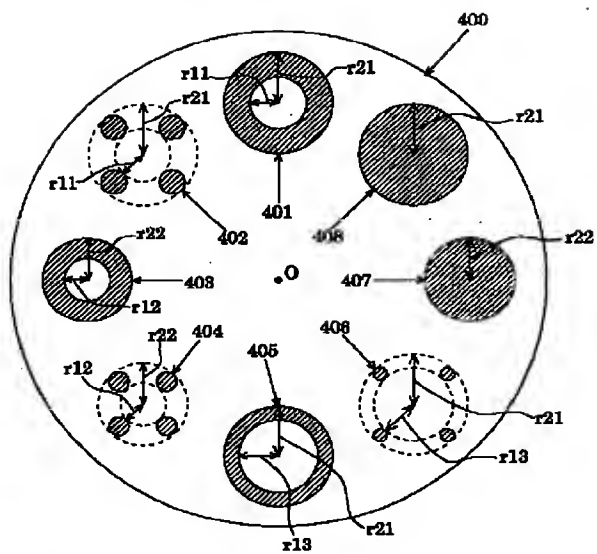
[Drawing 1]



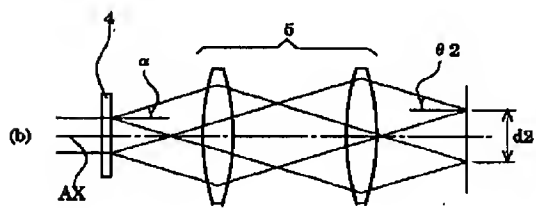
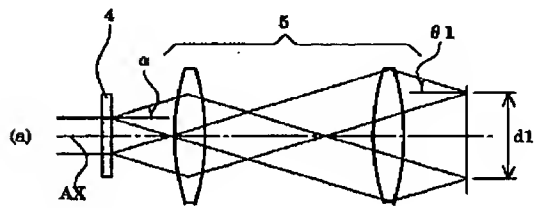
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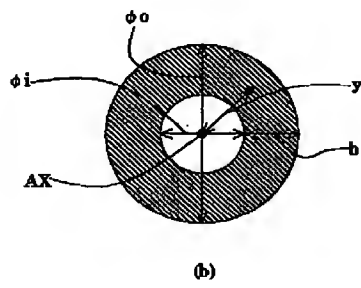
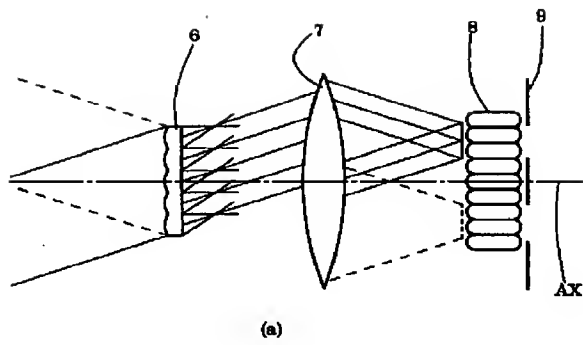
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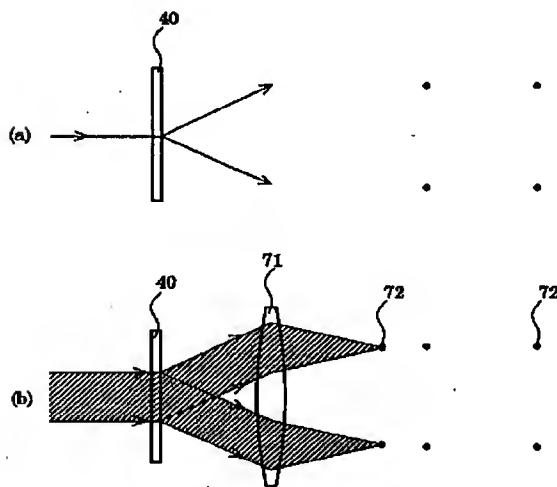
[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 7]



[Translation done.]

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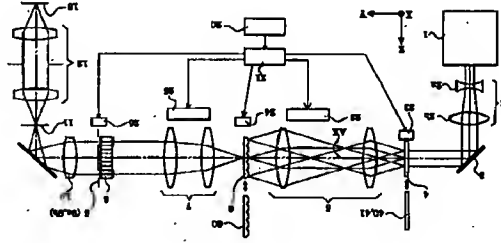
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(54) (発明の名称) 照明光学装置および該照明光学装置を備えた露光装置

(57) 【题设】

【課題】 コンパクト化と良好な光学性能の確保とを両立させることのできる照明光学装置。

【解説手段】 光源手段 (1) から光束に基づいて第 1 多数光源を形成する第 1 オプティカルインテグレート (6, 6' 0) と、第 1 多数光源からの光束に基づいて第 2 多数光源を形成する第 2 オプティカルインテグレート (11) を用いる。光源手段からの光束を折反射形状 (1) とを備え、第 2 多数光源からの光束を折反射形状 (1) に変換する光束変換子 (4, 4' 0, 4' 1) と、光束変換子からの光束を聚焦して光軸 (AX) に対しては対称に放射方向から第 1 オプティカルインテグレート 15 に入射させる第 1 光学系 (5) とを備えている。光源変換子からの射出光束の開口角が第 1 多数光源からの光束の開口角よりも大きく設定されている。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 光源手段からの光束に基づいて多数の光面からなる第1多数光源を形成するための第1オプティカルインテグレートと、前記第1多数光源からの光束に基づいてより多数の光源からなる第2多数光源を形成するための第2オプティカルインテグレートとを備え、前記第2多数光源からの光束と被照表面を照らす照明光学系において、

前記光源手段からの光束を所定の形状の光束に変換するための光束変換素子と、

前記光変換素子からの光を集光して、基準光軸に対してほぼ対称に斜め方向から前記第1オプティカルインテグレートラータへ入射させたための第1光学系とを備え、前記光変換素子からの射出光の開口数を、前記第1オプティカルインテグレートラータにより形成される前記第1オプティカルインテグレートラータからの光の開口数より大きく設定されていることを特徴とする照明光学系。

[illegible]

【請求項3】 前記第1光学系は、前記第2多量光源と
して形成される輪帯状の光源の輪帯または前記基座光
軸に対して傾いた環状の光源からなる複數個の光源
の輪帯比を変更するために倍率可変の第1変倍光学系
を有することを特徴とする請求項1または2に記載の照
明光学装置。

【請求項4】 前記第1オブティカルインテグレートと前記第2オブティカルインテグレートとの間の途中に前記第1オブティカルインテグレートより形成される第1多数光線からの光を前記第2オブティカルインテグレートへ導くための第2光学系が配置され、前記第2光学系は、前記第2多数光線の大きさを更に大きくして倍率可変の第2倍光素を有することを特徴とする請求項1乃至3のいずれか1項に記載の照明光照射装置。

【資料5】 前記第1サブディカルパングラータは、照明光線に対して傾斜自在に構成された装置のマイ
クロフライアイを有し、
前記装置のマイクロフライアイは、第1の焦点距離を有
する多数の微小レンズからなる第1マイクロフライアイ
と、前記第1の焦点距離とは実質的に異なる第2の焦点
距離を有する第2の微小レンズからなる第2マイクロフ
ライアイとを有することと特徴とする請求項1乃至4の
いずれか一項に記載の照明装置等。

【請求項6】 前記第1マイクローブライアイを構成する各微小レンズの焦点距離は、前記第2多数光源として2/3から3/4までの範囲の輪帯比を有する輪帯状の光源または線状極状の光源を形成するための所望の値に設定されていることを特徴とする請求項5に記載の照明光全装置。

【請求項7】 請求項1乃至6のいずれか1項に記載の照明光学装置と、前記被照射面に配置されたマスクのパターンを感光性基板上に投影露光するための投影光学系とを備えていることを特徴とする露光装置。

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は照明光学装置および照明光学装置を備えた図示装置に関し、特に半導体光源素子、液晶表示素子、薄型真空管、薄膜ディスプレイ等のマイクロデバイスを用いたラファイア工程で製造するための図示装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】この種の典型的な露光装置においては、光源から射出された光が、第1オプティカルインテグレートをして、第1多数光線を形成し、第1多数光線として、第1多数光線からの光が、第2オプティカルインテグレートとしてフライトレートを形成する。言い、第1多数光線からの光を介して、第2多数光線となるなら、第2多数光線を形成する。一方、第2多数光線からの光は、フライトレートの後照面上の凹部に配置された開口部を介して制限された点の位置に配置された開口部を介して制限され、その後、コダック・フレックスに照射する。

【0003】コンデンサレンズにより集光された光素子1は、所定のパターンが形成されたマスクを重畳的に照明する。マスクのパターンを透過した光は、投影光学系を介してウェハ上に結像する。こうして、ウェハ上には、マスクパターンが投影露光（転写）される。なお、マスクパターンが投影露光（転写）される際、この露光に形成されたウェハ上には集光化されており、この露光のパターンのウェハ上に正確に転写するとは、ウェハ上に均一な照度分布を得ることが不可欠である。

【0004】近年においては、フライアイレンズの射出時に屈座された開口絞り（光遮断部）の向きと、フライアイレンズに形成された開口絞りにより形成される光光源の向きとを調整することで、照明のコーレレーション（ γ 値＝開口絞り/投影光光源の強度、あるいは、屈＝照明光光源の射出開口絞り/投影光光源の射出開口数）を変化させる技術が用いられている。また、開口絞りの形状を楕円状や四角状（すなわち4楕円）とした、フライアイレンズの射出時に屈座された開口絞りの形状を楕円状や四角状（すなわち4楕円）により形成され、光光源の形状を楕円状や4楕円に制限して、投影光の二重線の焦点深度・解像力向上とさせる技術が注目されている。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】この場合、開口絞りに

おける光量損失を良好に回避しつつ二次光源の形状を輪
楕状や4極状に制限して変形照明（輪楕照明や4極照明
など）および通常の円形照明を行う照明光学装置を実現
しようとする、構成が複雑化および大型化し易いだけ
でなく、場合によっては製造が現実的に不可能になるこ
とも考えられる。

【0006】本発明は、前述の問題に鑑みてなされたものであり、光ロス低減を良好に抑えつつ輪帯照明や4極照明などの変形照明および通常の円形照明が可能で、コンパクト化と良好な光学性能の確保とを両立させることのできる、照明光学装置および該照明光学装置を備えた露光装置を提供することを目的とする。

【0007】

【問題】を解決するための手段：前記問題を解決するために多数の光線手から光線手からの光に基づいた多数のオプティカルインターレグレートと、前記第1多量体光源からの光に基づいた多数のオプティカルインターレグレートと、前記第2多量体光源からの光に基づいた多数のオプティカルインターレグレートとを備え、前記第2多量体光源からの光で被覆面を照らす照明光学装置において、前記光源手段からの光線手指定の形状の光線の光線に遷移するための光線変換素子と、前記光線変換素子の前方方向への前記第1オプティカルインターレグレートに対してもほぼ対称的に斜め方向からの前記第1オプティカルインターレグレートへ向けさせるための前記第1光学系とを備え、前記光源変換素子からの射出光の射出角の開口が、前記第1オプティカルインターレグレートにより形成される前記第1多量体光源からの光線の開口よりも大きく設定されていることを特徴とする照明光学装置を提供する。

【0008】第1反射面好ましい態位によれば、前記第2反射面は、照明光路には、照明光路に対して傾斜自在に回転自在な変換可能な回折光素子であり、前記変換可能な回折光素子は、前記光源から出た平行光線が直交形状の光素子に変換するための第1回折光素子と、前記光源手前段からの平行光線を輪状状の光素子に変換するための第2回折光素子と、前記光源手前段からの平行光線を輪状状の光素子に変換するための第3回折光素子とを有する。

【0009】また、第1発明の好ましい態様によれば、前記第1光学系は、前記第2多数光源として形成される複合形状の光源の輪郭比または前記基準光軸に対して偏心した複数の光源からなる複合形状の光源の輪郭比を変更するために倍率が可変の第1変倍光学系を有する。

【0101】さらに、第1発明の好ましい態様によれば、前記第1オプティカルインテグレートと前記第2オプティカルインテグレートとの間の光路中には、前記第1オプティカルインテグレートにより形成された第1多光束光源からの光線を前記第2オプティカルインテグレートへ導くための第2光学系が配置され、前記第2光学系は、前記第2多光束光源の大きさを変更するために倍率が異なる2つのレンズを含む。

可変の第2変倍光学系を有する。

【0011】また、第1光源の好ましい傾斜に比べ、前記装置1オプティカルインテグレーションは、照度分布に対して傾斜自在に調整された複数のマイクロファイバを有し、前記複数のマイクロファイバは、第1の焦点距離を有する多数の微小レンズからなる第1マイクロプロジェクタと、前記第1の焦点距離とは算術的に異なる第2マイクロファイバを有する多数の微小レンズからなる第2マイクロプロジェクタを有する。この場合、前記第1マイクロプロジェクタを構成する微小レンズの焦点距離は、前記第2多数光源として2/3から3/4までの範囲の幅持ちは有する等倍率の光量または負倍率の値を形成するため、前記装置1の傾斜値に設定されていることが好ましい。

【0012】本発明の別の局面によれば、上述の本発明にかかる照明光学装置と、前記被照射面に配置されたマスクのパターンを感光性基板に投影露光するための投影光学系とを備えていることを特徴とする露光装置を提供する。

[0013]

[illegible]

【0014】本発明では、光線変換素子としての回折光学素子から射出した光束の開口数を、第1オプティカルグレータとしてのマイクロファイナリにより形成される第1多数光筋からなる光束の開口よりも大きく設定している。回折光学素子からの射出光束の開口数を第1多数光筋からなる光束の開口間よりも大きく設定することにより、詳細については後述するように、第1光学素子により第2光学素子の大小型化を図渡し、回折光学素子、マイコンレーザ、光線変換素子、回折光学素子の製造が困難になるのを回避することができる。

[illegible]

光学装璜を用いて被照射面上に配置されたマスクのパターンを感光性基板上に露光する露光方法では、良好な露光条件のもとで投影露光を行うことができるので、良質なマイクロデバイスを製造することができる。

【0016】本発明の裏面形状を、添付図面に基いて説明する。図1は、本発明の実施形態にかゝる照明光学装置を図1に示す。図1は、本発明の裏面形状を添付図面に基いて説明する。図1は、本発明の実施形態にかゝる照明光学装置を図1に示す。図1は、本発明の実施形態にかゝる照明光学装置を図1に示す。

[illegible]

【0018】 回折光学素子としてのビームエクスパンダ2を介したほぼ円形光束は、折り曲がりラミナ3で円周方向に偏向した後、光軸素子4に入射する。ここで、回折光学素子4は、ガラス(DoE)41に入射する。一般に、回折光学素子4は、ガラス素子42の任意程度のピッチを有する段差(照明光)の形状を形成することによって構成され、入射ビーム素子43の断面内角を回折する作用を有する。輪輻照明用の回折光学素子4の内角は、図2 (a) に示すように、輪輻照明44と平行に垂直に入射した細い光束を、1つの所定の角度θに折らせた後、放射状に発散させる。換言すると、回折光学素子4に垂直に入射した細い光束は、光軸AXに沿って垂直に入射した細い光束は、光軸AXを中心として等角度であらう方向に沿って回折される。回折光学素子4の断面内角θは、光軸AXと平行に垂直に入射した細い光束は、光軸AXを中心として等角度であらう方向に沿って回折される。リソグラフィの断面内角θは、光軸AXと平行に垂直に入射した細い光束は、光軸AXを中心として等角度であらう方向に沿って回折される。

[illegible]

折光学素子4は、光源1からの光束を実質的に輪帯状の光束に変換するための光束変換素子を構成している。

【0020】なお、同光学素子4は、照明光線3に対して傾斜自在に構成され、4個照明用の同光学素子40と4個透過自在形照明用の同光学素子41とより構成され、4個照明用の同光学素子40および4個透過自在形照明用の同光学素子41の傾斜および作用については後述する。ここで、輪郭照明用の同光学素子4と4個照明用の同光学素子40と4個透過自在形照明用の同光学素子41との間の切り換えは、制御系21から図4の構成に基づいて動作する第1駆動系22により行われ、

【0021】回折光学素子4を介して形成された偏振制御部2.3は、回折光学素子4に入射する光の光素子4の回折面と透過するマイクログラフライ16の対面とを光学的にほぼ等距離に保持維持し、且つアフォーカル系（無焦点光学系）を維持しながら、所定の範囲で偏振を制御的に変化させることができるように構成されている。ここで、アフォーカル系2.3の偏振制御部2.3は、制御系2.1からの指令に基づいて動作する第2駆動素子2.3により行われる。

【0022】 回折光学素子74を介して形成された輪状構造は、光線は、フーリエカルバース・メレンスに注入し、その表面は、リング状の光源を形成する。このリング状の光源は、平面から射出され、マイクログラフィ6に入射する。このとき、マイクログラフィ6の人物に照射される光は、光軸AXに対してほぼ等角に斜方向から入射する。また、光軸AXに対してほぼ等角に配向した多数の正六角形状の正屈折力を持つ微小レンズアレイが、たとえばほぼ平行平面で互にエッジ対面を施して微小レンズ群を形成することによって構成される。

【0023】ここで、マイクロプロセッサを構成する各コンポーネントは、マイクロプロセッサを構成する各コンポーネントよりも小さく、また、マイクロプロセッサよりも小さい。互いに隣接したコンポーネントからなるマイクロプロセッサとは異なり、多数の微小コンポーネントが互いに隣接する点で、マイクロプロセッサはマイクロプロセッサと同じである。なお、図1では、図面の明瞭化のために、マイクロプロセッサ16を構成する微小コンポーネントの数を制限している。非常に少なく設定している。

【0024】したがって、マイクロファイアイ6に入射した光束は多数の微小レンズにより二次元的に分割され、各微小レンズの背面焦点面にはそれぞれ1つのリング状の光源（環光点）が形成される。このように、マイクロファイアイ6は、光源1からの光束に基づいて多数

の光源からなる第1多数光源を形成するための第1オブティカルインテグレートを作成している。

【0025】なお、マイクログラフアイ6は、照明光路に対して傾斜自在に構成され、且、微小レンズの焦点距離がマイクログラフアイ6とは異なるマイクログラフアイ6と切り換え可能に構成されている。マイクログラフアイ6とマイクログラフアイ6との間の切り換えは、制御系21からの指令に基づいて動作する第3駆動系24により行われる。

【0026】マイクログラフアイ6の後側焦点面に形成された多数の光源からの光線は、ズームレンズを介して、第2オブティカルインテグレートとしてのフライアイレンズ8を重畳的に照明する。なお、ズームレンズ7は、所定の距離で焦点距離を連続的に変化させることができるリレー光学系であって、マイクログラフアイ6の後側焦点面とフライアイレンズ8の後側焦点面とを光学的にほぼ共役結に結んでいる。換言すると、ズームレンズ7は、マイクログラフアイ6の後側焦点面とフライアイレンズ8の入射面とを実質的にフーリエ変換の関係に結んでいる。

【0027】したがって、マイクログラフアイ6の後側焦点面に形成された多数のリング状の光源からの光線は、ズームレンズ7の後側焦点面に、ひいてはフライアイレンズ8の入射面に、光軸AXを中心とした矩形状の照明を形成する。この輪帯状の照明の大きさは、ズームレンズ7の焦点距離に依存して変化する。なお、ズームレンズ7の焦点距離の変化は、制御系21からの指令に基づいて動作する第4駆動系25により行われる。

【0028】フライアイレンズ8は、正の屈折率を有する多数のレンズエレメントを隣接且つ縦横に配列することによって構成されている。なお、フライアイレンズ8を構成する各レンズエレメントは、マスク上において形成すべき照明の形状（ひいてはウェハ上において形成すべき露光領域の形状）と相似な矩形状の断面を有する。また、フライアイレンズ8を構成する各レンズエレメントの入射側の面は入射側に凸面を向け、射出側に形成され、射出側の面は射出側に凸面を向け、射出側に形成されている。

【0029】したがって、フライアイレンズ8に入射した光線は多数のレンズエレメントにより二次元的に分割され、光線が入射した各レンズエレメントの後側焦点面には多数の光源がそれぞれ形成される。こうして、フライアイレンズ8の後側焦点面には、フライアイレンズ8の入射光線によって形成される視野とほぼ同じ光強度分布を有する輪帯状の実質的な光源（以下、「二次光源」とい）が形成される。このように、フライアイレンズ8は、第1オブティカルインテグレートであるマイクログラフアイ6の後側焦点面に形成された第1多数光源からの光線に基づいてより多数の光源からなる第2多数光源を形成するための第2オブティカルインテグレー

の4極照明を行うことができる。さらに、2つの円形開口絞り407および408のうちの1つの円形開口絞りを選択して照明光路内に位置決めすることにより、 θ 値の異なる2種類の通常の円形照明を行うことができる。

【0036】図1は、フライアイレンズ8の後側焦点面に輪帯状の二次光源が形成されるので、開口絞り9として3つの輪帯開口絞り401、403および405から選択された1つの輪帯開口絞りが用いられている。ただし、図3に示すターレットの構成は例示的であって、配置される開口絞りの種類および数はこれに限定されることはない。また、ターレット方式はこれに限定されることなく、光透過領域の大きさおよび形状を適宜変更することの可能な開口絞りを照明光路内に固定的に取り付けてもよい。さらに、2つの円形開口絞り407および408に代えて、円形開口径を連続的に変化させることのできる虹彩絞りを設けることもできる。

【0037】輪帯状の開口部（光透過部）を有する開口絞り9を介した二次光源からの光は、コンデンサー光学系100の集光作用を受け、後、所定のパターンが形成されたマスク11を重畳的に照明する。マスク11のパターンを透過した光線は、投影光学系12を介して、感光性基板上のウェハ13上にマスクパターン像を形成する。こうして、投影光学系12の光軸AXと直交する平面（XY平面）内においてウェハ13を二次元的に露光制御しながら一経路またはスクランブル光を行うことにより、ウェハ13の各露光領域にはマスク11のパターンが逐次露光される。

【0038】なお、一括露光では、いわゆるステップ・アンド・リピート方式に代わって、ウェハの全露光領域に対してマスクパターンを一括的に露光する。この場合、マスク11上での照明領域の形状は正方形に近似的に形状であり、フライアイレンズ8の各レンズエレメントの断面形状も正方形に近似的に形状となる。一方、スクランブル露光では、いわゆるステップ・アンド・スキャン方式にしたがって、マスクおよびウェハを投影光学系に対して相対移動させながらウェハの各露光領域に対してマスクパターンをスクランブル露光する。この場合、マスク11上での照明領域の形状は矩形と長辺との比がたとえば1：3の矩形であり、フライアイレンズ8の各レンズエレメントの断面形状もこれと相似な矩形となる。

【0039】図4は、回折光学系4からマイクログラフアイ6の入射面までの構成を概観的に示す図であって、アフォーカルズームレンズ5の作用を説明する図である。図1(a)に示すように、回折光学系4により光軸AXに対して角度 θ の等角度であらゆる方向に回折した光線は、マイクログラフアイ6の入射面に、回折された光線は、回折角 θ の等角度であらゆる方向に沿って斜め入射する。このように、マイクログラフアイ6の入射面に形成される視野の大きさは $d1$ である。

【0040】ここで、図1(b)に示すように、アフォーカルズームレンズ5の倍率は $m1$ から $m2$ へ変化させると、回折光学系4により光軸AXに対して角度 α の等角度であらゆる方向に沿って回折された光線は、回折角 α の等角度であらゆる方向に沿って斜め入射する。このとき、マイクログラフアイ6の入射面に形成される視野の大きさは $d2$ である。

【0041】ここで、マイクログラフアイ6の入射面への光線の入射角度 $\theta1$ および $\theta2$ 、並びにマイクログラフアイ6の入射面に形成される視野の大きさ $d1$ および $d2$ と、アフォーカルズームレンズ5の倍率 $m1$ および $m2$ との間には、次の式(1)および(2)に示す関係が成立する。

$$\theta2 = (m1/m2) \cdot \theta1 \quad (1)$$

$$d2 = (m2/m1) \cdot d1 \quad (2)$$

【0042】式(1)を参照すると、アフォーカルズームレンズ5の倍率 m を連続的に変化させることにより、マイクログラフアイ6の入射面への光線の入射角度 θ を連続的に変化させることができるとわかる。

【0043】図5は、マイクログラフアイ6から開口絞り9までの構成を概観的に示す図であって、マイクログラフアイ6の入射面に斜め入射した光線がフライアイレンズ8の入射面に輪帯状の照明を形成する様子を示す図である。図5(a)において実線で示すように、マイクログラフアイ6の入射面に対して所定方向から所定の角度で斜め入射した光線は、各微小レンズを介して斜めした後も角度を保持しながらズームレンズ7へ斜め入射し、フライアイレンズ8の入射面において光軸AXから所定の距離だけ偏した位置に所定の幅を有する照明を形成する。

【0044】実際には、図5(a)において破線で示すように、マイクログラフアイ6の入射面には光軸AXに対してはほぼ対称に斜め方向から光線が入射する。換言すると、光軸AXを中心として等角度であらゆる方向に斜め入射する。したがって、フライアイレンズ8の入射面には、図5(b)に示すように、光軸AXを中心とした輪帯状の照明が形成されることになる。また、フライアイレンズ8の後側焦点面には、入射面に形成された視野と同じ輪帯状の二次光源が形成されることになる。

【0045】一方、上述したように、フライアイレンズ8の後側焦点面の近傍に配置された輪帯開口絞り9には、輪帯状の二次光源に対応する輪帯状の開口部（図3の401、403、405を参照）が形成されている。こうして、光源1からの光線に基づいてほとんど光量損失することなく輪帯状の二次光源を形成することができ、その結果二次光源からの光線が制御する輪帯開口絞り9においてほとんど光量損失することなく輪帯照明を

は正方形となり、その正方形の中心は回折光学素子40への入射軸線上に存在することになる。

【0066】したがって、図7(b)に示すように、回折光素子40に対しては平行光が垂直入射する。ここで、このレンズ1の無焦点位置には、やはり4つの点の配置された光束72が形成される。したがって、回折(点状)の光源像72が形成される。平行光素子40を介した光束は、アフォーカルズームレームレンズの端面に4つの点を形成する。この4つの点像からのはみ方は、ほぼ平行光となっており、アフォーカルズームレンズ54から射出され、マイクログラフィアイ6(または6')の後側面(端面)に1つの点像を形成する。

【0067】 マイクロファイア8（または60）の照射面点面に形成された第1多数光源からの光量は、ズームレンズ7を介してファイアインレイ8の入射面上に、光軸Aに対して斜面的に偏した4つの照射帯に、4個入射する。この結果、ファイアインレイ8は極大視野帯を形成する。その結果、ファイアインレイ8の後端点面には、入射面に形成された視野とは逆向きの逆視野帯を有する二次光源、すなわち増幅AXIに対して対称的な形状となる4つの面光源となる。4個状の二次光源が形成される。

【0068】なお、回折光学素子4から回折光素子7
9への切り換えにあたって、毎周期は約り9から開口投
入3への切り換えが行われる。開口投り9aは、図3
に示す3つの4個の開口投り4、2、4、0および4、0
から構成された1つの4個の開口投りである。このよ
うに、4個の開口用の回折光素子4を用いる場合も、先
述の1から上の光素子に基づいてほとんど質量損失とならな
く4個の二次水蒸気を形成することであり、その結果二
次光線からの光を制御する開口投り9aにおける光量
損失が良好になることが期待される。4個の開口を行

【0069】なお、4 極状の二次光源の外径（大きさ）および輪郭比（形状）を、輪郭状の二次光源と同様に定義することができる。すなわち、4 極状の二次光源の外径は、4 つの面光源が接する円の直径である。また、4 極状の二次光源の輪郭比は、4 つの面光源に外接する円の直径すなわち外径に対するは、4 つの面光源に内接する円の直径すなわち内径の比である。

[illegible]

【0071】次に、回折光学素子4または40に代え

て円筒照明用の回折光学素子41を照明光路中に配置することによって得られる照明円形照明について説明する。円筒照明用の回折光学素子41は、入射した矩形形状の光を円形形状の光路に変換する機能をもつ。したがって、回折光学素子41により形成された円形照明素子は、アパーチャカルズーメンズによりその倍率に応じて拡大（または縮小）され、マイクロファイバ5（または60）に入射する。こうして、マイクロファイバ5（または60）の後側端面に、第一多数光素子が形成される。

【0072】マヤクロフライアイ6（または6.0）の後、加圧室内部に形成された第1多数光源からの光線は、ズームレンズ7を介して、円形状の窓8を形成する。そして、主軸A-Xを中心として円形状の窓8の後側焦点面に、主軸A-Xを中心として円形状の二次光源が形成される。この場合、ズームレンズ7の焦点距離12を調整させることにより、円形状の二次光源の外径を適宜変更することができ、

【0073】なお、回折光素子4または4-0から形成する照明用の回折光素子41への切り換えに対応して、輪切板10の回折光素子9または4輪切板10の回折光素子9-0への切り換えが行われる。回折光素子9または9-0に示す2つの円形開口部であり、円形状の二次光源域に形成される大きな開口部を有する。このように、円形開口部を有する照明用の回折光素子41を用いることにより、光源1から光素子41に基づいてほとんど光量減衰することなく円形状の二次光源域を形成し、二次光源域からの光量を増加させる開口部における光量減衰を良好に抑えつつ高効率円形照明を行うことが可能である。

【0074】以下、本実施形態における照明の切り換え動作などについて具体的に説明する。まず、ステップ・Aアンソ・リビで順次実行されるステッピング・アンド・スキャン方式にしたがって駆動電圧がかかるモータースタックに関する制御データが、キーボードなどの入手段20から送られる。制御系21は、各種のマスタック（制御系21）に入力される。制御系21は、各種のマスタックに与える位置速度情報（解像度）、位置速度等の情報を内蔵のメモリ部に記憶しており、入手段20からの入力に応答して第1駆動系23～第5駆動系26に適当な制御信号を供給する。

[0075] すなわち、最速な解法および無誤差でのもとと相合に基づいて、第1駆動系2は、制御系2をもとに指令に基づいて、輪軸照明灯の回転光素子4を一定角速度で回転させ、その結果として、照明光路中に位置決めする。そして、プライマリ駆動系2のその後側照点において所望の大きさ（外径）および形状（輪軸比）を有する輪軸状の二光源を得るため、第2駆動系2・3は制御系2の指令に基づいて、第4駆動系2・3は制御系2からの指令に基づいてズームレール21を移動させる。

[illegible]

【0076】さらに、必要に応じて、第2駆動系3に
よりファイナリカギーズムラムレーズ5の係止を変化させた
とせり得る。また、第4駆動系25により、フライアレンジ
7の両端点を変位させることにより、フライアレンジ
ズ8の後側端面点に形成される輪郭状の二次光源の大き
さおよび輪郭状の二次光源の変化するものとできる。こ
の場合、輪郭状の二次光源の大きさおよび輪郭状の変位に
応じて、ローレットが回転し、所望の大きさおよび輪郭を
有する輪郭開口取りが選択されて照明光路中に位置決め
される。こうして、輪郭状の二次光源の形成およびその
二次光源においてほとんど光が消失することなく、輪郭状
の照明を行うことができ、輪郭照明を行いうることができ
る。

[illegible]

【0078】さらに、必要に応じて、第2駆動系23により、第3駆動系24によりライクコラライアイズ6と6より、第3駆動系24によりライクコラライズ5の特性を変化させると切り換えたり、第4駆動系25によりズームレンズ7の焦点距離を変化させるとにより、フライアイレンズ8の後側屈折面に形成される4極の二次光面の大きさを調整し、所望の大きさとおよび像對比の調整に、必要に応じて補正を施すことができることとする。この場合、4極の二次光面の大きさとおよび像對比の調整に、必要に応じて補正を施すことができることとする。

有する4極源の配りが選択されて照明光路中に位置決めされる。こうして、4極状の二次光源の形成およびその制御において光量損失を良好に抑えた状態で、4極状の二次光源の大きさおよび偏角比を適宜変化させて多様な4極照明を行うことができる。

【0079】最後に、最寄付検定値および焦点位置誤差の
もとで通常の円形照明を有する場合、第1駆動素子2は、制
御素子1からの指令に基づいて、通常円形照明照明の回折
光学素子4-1を制御素子1から応答路中に位置させる。そして、フ
ライラットレンズ5の後部無焦点面において所望の大きさ
(外径)を有する円形状の二次光源を得るために、第2
駆動素子2-3は制御素子1からの指令に基づいてフオー
カルズメートルレンズ5の位置を設定し、第4駆動素子2-5が
制御素子1からの指令に基づいてズームレンズ7の焦点
距離を設定する。

【0080】また、光量損失を良好に抑えた状態での円形状の二次光源を抑制するために、第5図面系(26)は制御素子21からの指令に基づいてターレットを回転させ、所望の円形状の開口部を照明光束中に位置調整する。なお、照明の円形状を連続的に変化させることのできる凹状板を用いる場合には、第5図面系(26)は制御素子21からの指令に基づいて凹状板の開口角度を設定する。こうして、光源1からの光束に基づいてほとんど光量損失することなく、円形状の二次光源を形成することができ、その結果二次光源からの光束を制御する開口板において光量損失が良好に抑えられつつ通常円形照明を行うことができ

光量損失

【0083】さらに、必要に応じて、第4移動部25によりズームレンズ7の焦点位置を変化させることにより、二次元平面の形状を任意に変更することができる。円形状の二次光源の大きさを適宜変更することによって、円形状の二次光源の大きさに応じたターレット回転軸、所望の大きさの開口部を有する円形開口が選択されて照明光域中に位置決めされる。こうして、円形状の二次光源の形状およびその位置と光量分布とを良好に調整することができ、円形状の二次光源の形状およびその位置と光量分布とを良好に調整することができる。

【0082】以上のように、本実施形態の照明光学装置では、光束損失を良好に抑えつつ偏屈照明や4偏屈照明などの変形光学的な特性の両方を有するコンパクト化と良好な光学的性能との両立を可能とする、コンパクト化と良好な光学的性能との両立を実現している。したがって、本実施形態の照明装置では、露光形状がすべて微細パターンに適った投影光学的解像度および焦点距離を得ることができ、高い解像度および良好な照度特性を得ることができ、よりよい照明を実現することができ、スルー・アバウトの、良好な投影露光を行うこともできる。

【0083】上述の実施形態の露光装置による露光の工程（フォトリソグラフィ工程）を経てウェハは、現像する工程を経てから、現像したレジスト以外の部分を除去するエッチングの工程、エッチングの工程後の不要なレ

ジストを除去するレジスト除去の工程等を経てウェハプロセスを終了する。そして、ウェハプロセスが終了すると、実際の組立工程にて、抜き付けられた回路板にウェハを切断してチップ化するダイシング、各チップに配線等を付与するボンディング、各チップ毎にパッケージングするパッケージング等の各工程を経て、最終的にデバイスとしての半導体装置(LSI等)が製造される。

【0084】なお、以上の説明では、露光装置を用いたウェハプロセスでのフォトリソグラフィ工程により半導体素子を製造する例を示したが、露光装置を用いたフォトリソグラフィ工程によつて、マイクロロッドパイとし、液晶表示素子、薄膜磁気ヘッド、撮像素子(CCD等)などを製造することができる。こうして、本実施形態の照明光学装置を用いてマイクロロッドパイを製造する露光方法の場合、良好な露光条件のもとで投影露光を行うことができるので、良好なマイクロロッドパイを製造することができる。

【0085】なお、上述の実施形態においては、光源変換素子としての回折光学素子4、4.0および4.1並びに第1オプティカルインテグレート4としてマイクロロッドパイ6および6.0を、たとえばレーザレット方式で照明光路中に位置決めするように構成することができ、また、たとえば公知のスライダ機構を利用して、上述の回折光学素子4、4.0および4.1並びにマイクロロッドパイ6および6.0の切り換えを行うこともできる。

【0086】また、上述の実施形態では、マイクロロッドパイ6および6.0を構成する微小レンズの形状を正六角形に設定している。これは、円形状の微小レンズでは、厳密に配列を行うことができず光量損失が発生するため、円形に近い多角形として正六角形を決定しているからである。しかしながら、マイクロロッドパイ6および6.0を構成する各微小レンズの形状はこれに限定されることがなく、たとえば矩形状を含む他の適当な形状を用いることができる。また、上述の各実施形態では、マイクロロッドパイ6および6.0を構成する微小レンズの屈折力を正屈折力としているが、この微小レンズの屈折力は負であっても良い。

【0087】さらに、上述の実施形態では、通常の円形照明を行う際に回折光学素子4.1を照明光路中に位置決めしているが、この回折光学素子4.1の使用を省略することもできる。また、上述の実施形態では、光源変換素子としての回折光学素子を用いているが、これに限定されることがなく、たとえばマイクロロッドパイ6や微小レンズプリズムのような屈折光学素子を用いることもできる。ところで、本発明で利用することのできる回折光学素子に関する詳細な説明は、米国特許第5,850,300号公報などに開示されている。

【0088】さらに、上述の実施形態では、フライアイレンズ8の後側焦点面の近傍に、二次光源の光束を制限するための開口絞り7を配置している。しかしながら、場

合によっては、フライアイレンズを構成する各レンズエレメントの前面径を十分小さく設定することにより、開口絞りの設置を省略して二次光源の光束を全く制限しない構成も可能である。

【0089】また、上述の実施形態では、変形照明において偏光はまたは4極状の二次光源を例示的に形成しているが、光軸に対して偏心した2つの面光源ならなら2極状の二次光源や、光軸に対して偏心した8つの面光源からなる8極状の二次光源のような、いわゆる極数状態あるいは多極状の二次光源を形成することもできる。

【0090】なお、上述の実施形態においては、コンデンサ-光学系10によつて開口絞り9の位置に形成される二次光源からの光を集光して重畳的に照明視野域りを照明することになり、リレー光学系は、照明視野域りの開口部の像をマスク11上に形成することになる。

【0091】また、上述の実施形態においては、フライアイレンズ8を、複数の要素レンズを偏置して形成しているが、これをマイクロロッドパイ6とすることが可能である。マイクロロッドパイ6とは、光導性基板にエッチングなどの手法により複数の微小レンズ面をマトリックス状に敷けたものである。複数の光導性面を形成する点に關して、フライアイレンズとマイクロロッドパイ6との間に構想上の差異は実質的には無いが、1つの要素レンズ(微小レンズ)の開口の大きさを極めて小さくできること、製造コストを大幅に削減できること、光軸方向の厚みを非常に薄くできることなどの点で、マイクロロッドパイ6が有利である。

【0092】さらに、上述の実施形態においては、第1変倍光学系としてのアフォーカルズームレンズ5および第2変倍光学系としてのズームレンズ7が用いられているが、これに限定されることがなく、単単が固定の第1光学系および焦点距離が固定の第2光学系を用いることもできる。

【0093】また、上述の実施形態では、輪替照明や4極照明のような変形照明が可能な照明光学装置を例にとりて本発明を説明したが、変形照明に限定されることなく通常の円形照明だけを行う照明光学装置にも本発明を適用することができ、さらに、上述の実施形態では、照明光学装置を備えた投影露光装置を例にとりて本発明を説明したが、マスク以外の被照表面を均一照明するための一般的な照明光学装置に本発明を適用することができることは明らかである。

【0094】さて、上述の実施形態においては、光源としてK_rFエキシマレーザー(波長:248nm)やAr_Fエキシ

マレーザ(波長:193nm)等、波長が180nm以上の露光光を用いているため回折光学素子は例えば石英ガラスで形成することができ、なお、露光光として200nm以下の波長を用いる場合には、回折光学素子を鑽石、フッ素ドープされた石英ガラス、フッ素酸及び水素酸がドープされた石英ガラス、構造決定度が1200K以下でかつOH基濃度が1000ppm以上である石英ガラス、構造決定度が1200K以下でかつ水素分濃度が1×10¹⁰mol₂les/cm²以上である石英ガラス、構造決定度が50ppm以下でかつOH基濃度が1200K以下でかつ構造決定度が1200K以下である石英ガラス、及び構造決定度が1200K以下でかつ水素分子濃度が1×10¹⁰mol₂les/cm²以上でかつ塩素濃度が50ppm以下である石英ガラスのグループから選択される材料で形成することが好ましい。

【0095】なお、構造決定度が1200K以下でかつOH基濃度が1000ppm以上である石英ガラスについては、本願出願人による特許第2770224号公報に開示されており、構造決定度が1200K以下でかつ水素分子濃度が1×10¹⁰mol₂les/cm²以上である石英ガラス、構造決定度が1200K以下でかつ塩素濃度が50ppm以下である石英ガラス、及び構造決定度が1200K以下でかつ水素分子濃度が1×10¹⁰mol₂les/cm²以上でかつ塩素濃度が50ppm以下である石英ガラスのグループから選択される材料で形成することが好ましい。

【0096】
【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明の照明光学装置では、光量損失を良好に抑えつつ輪替照明や4極照明などの変形照明および通常の円形照明が可能で、コンパクト化と良好な光学性能の確保とを両立させることができる。したがって、本発明の照明光学装置を組み込んだ露光装置では、露光投影すべき微細パターンに適した投影光学系の解像度および焦点深度を得ることができ、高い露光強度および良好な露光条件のもとで、スループットの高い且良好な投影露光を行うことができる。また、本発明の照明光学装置を用いて被照表面上に露光する露光方法でマスクのパターンを感度性基板上に露光する露光方法で

は、良好な露光条件のもとで投影露光を行うことができるので、良好なマイクロロッドパイを製造することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施形態にかかる照明光学装置を備えた露光装置の構成を概略的に示す図である。

【図2】輪替照明用の回折光学素子4の作用を説明する図である。

【図3】複数の開口絞り7が円周状に配置されたターレットの構成を概略的に示す図である。

【図4】アフォーカルズームレンズ5の作用を説明する図である。

【図5】マイクロロッドパイ6の入射面に斜め入射した光束がフライアイレンズ8の入射面に輪替状の視野を形成する様子を示す図である。

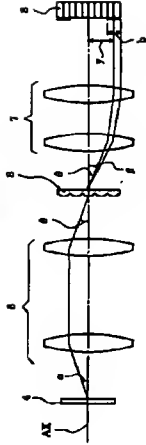
【図6】アフォーカルズームレンズ5の像率およびズームレンズ7の焦点距離とフライアイレンズ8の入射面に形成される輪替状の視野の大きさおよび形状との関係を説明する図である。

【図7】4極照明用の回折光学素子4.0の作用を説明する図である。

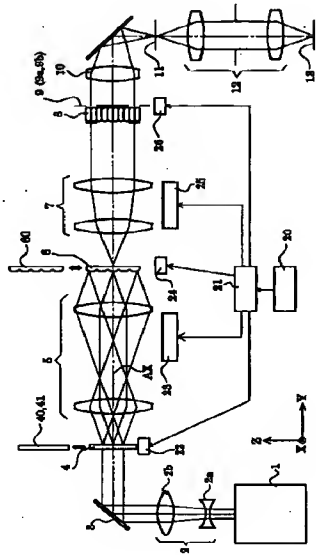
【符号の説明】

- 1 光源
- 4, 4.0, 4.1 回折光学素子
- 5 アフォーカルズームレンズ
- 6, 6.0 マイクロロッドパイ
- 7 ズームレンズ
- 8 フライアイレンズ
- 9 開口絞り
- 10 コンデンサ-光学系
- 11 マスク
- 12 投影光学系
- 13 ウェハ
- 20 入力手段
- 21 制御系
- 22-26 駆動系

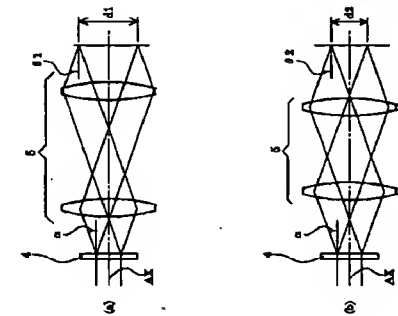
【図6】



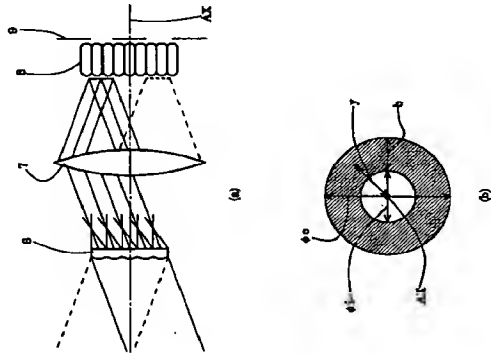
【図1】



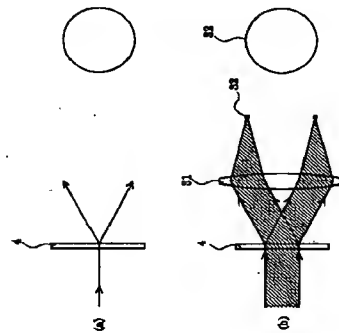
【図4】



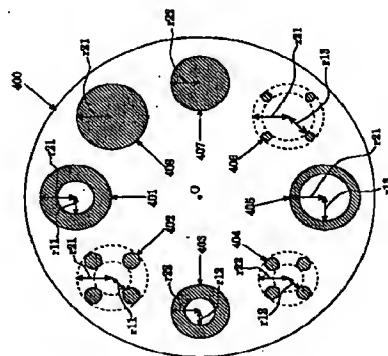
【図5】



【図2】



【図3】



フロントページの続き

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SF046 BA03 CB01 CB05 CB12 CB13
C023 DA01 DA03